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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Tours to Mankind's Folly

Secretary Utters a Truism

Warnings on Materialism

¶ **Tearful Tours**—The Spanish Insurgent "government" announces nine-day tours through the battlefields of northern Spain. Sight-seeing busses, guides, interpreters, will take the tourists through the war-battered regions: Bilbao, Santander, Gijon, Oviedo. The idea is to stimulate tourist traffic and to reveal how serene the scene in the wake of battle. • One phrase comes to thought: "Capitalizing on carnage."

¶ **Women**—Mrs. George T. Cameron, chairman of the Women's Board of the Golden Gate Exposition, tells newshawks that the fair will feature women's place in the world. Not only Pacific Coast women, but women everywhere, who have contributed to art, industry, the professions and the home are to be honored at special functions. • Applause from the Tower. But we hope it reaches the ears of untold thousands of unsung women whose quiet, courageous, persistent examples of spiritual living have inspired unnumbered lagging feet to seek the higher way.

¶ **France**—The French Socialist Party gives ear to former Premier Blum and, for the sake of governmental stability, decides to refrain from withdrawing support from the Daladier Cabinet. It is a victory for the moderate elements among the Socialists and for French solidarity—for it means that Socialists go on record as being willing to fight not only for French independence but for the independence of France's allies. • It is a repetition of an old story. The divergent elements in a democracy continue to "jell" when pressure is applied from without.

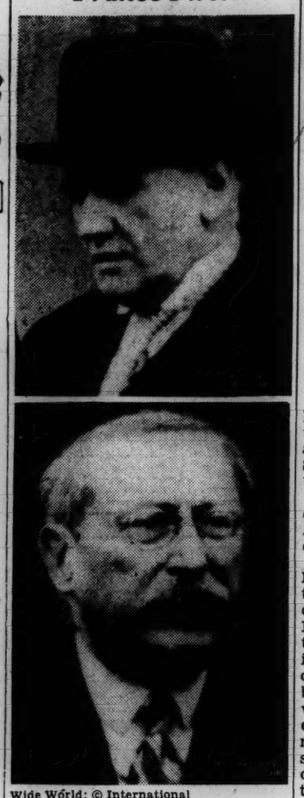
¶ **Bird Bath**—We hesitate to include this item. In response to our last bird item some laconic friend addressed to us a postal card containing the cryptic words: "Tweet, Tweet." But, anyway, here goes: Mrs. Clara J. Heon of St. Johnsbury, Vt. (noted for the veracity of its residents), declares she has a Baltimore oriole that pecks at a piece of soap, soaps itself with its bill, flies to a bird bath, washes, then splashes itself with perfume and accepts a piece of chewing gum. • Somehow our reaction is disappointment. We are so often called on to forgive such behaviorism in humans!

¶ **Secretary Perkins**—At Le Havre, France, on her way to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is accosted by a group of French journalists, one of whom propounds a pertinent quiz. Asks he: "Do you think America's economic condition sufficiently satisfactory to warrant its taking a preponderant part in European affairs by advice at Geneva?" Miss Perkins mentally gulps; then smiles. Says she: "I believe the situation is good enough for the United States to express its opinions." • And it's perfectly amazing, she might have added, how many Americans have opinions — and what they are!

¶ **Bombs**—Out of the moonlight, gliding over roofs plainly marked by British colors, flies a lone seaplane. It drops some 30 bombs, machineguns the area, sinks a dredge, flies off into the night. The port is Gandia, Spain, established by British capital some 50 years ago. Says its British manager: "A deliberate and brazen attack." So British Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax speedily interrupts a vacation and returns to London. Since protests to the rebel general have had no effect, and there is a pronounced demand in England for action, it is thought likely that some form of reprisal is contemplated against the offenders in a series of attacks which has sunk or damaged 12 foreign ships. • Since the practice is an offense against international decency it seems too bad that collective action is not possible. But sometimes nations, like individuals, have to be "punished" into a logical course.

¶ **Warnings**—It will not be for lack of "voices crying in the wilderness" if freedom and progress are submerged. Today's warning against materialism is sounded by Bishop Wallace S. Brown of Chattanooga, Tenn., who delivers the baccalaureate message at Syracuse University this year. The "bread-alone" ideologies of collectivism (Communism and Fascism), said Bishop Brown, are undermining human progress with "tragic and terrible results." "In any social or political system," he points out, "where it is required that you exile, shoot, or hang those who do not fit into your plan, there life has lost its sacredness, personality is despised, social and spiritual values are scouted and freedom, the kind for which our fathers gave themselves, is gone." • How vividly human experience illustrates with living pictures the living truths of the Bible. Today's struggle of ideologies finds a striking text in the warning: "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?"

France First!



Wide World; © International

Edouard Daladier
(Upper) French Premier

Léon Blum
(Lower) Former Premier

Through the Efforts of the Former Premier, the Socialist Party Was Persuaded to Continue Support of the Daladier Cabinet

Socialists Vote Daladier Support In French Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 8 — Governmental stability in France has been greatly aided by the decision of the Socialist Party not to provoke a political crisis. It thus will not withdraw its support from the Daladier Cabinet.

This triumph of the moderate element in the French Socialist Party—won almost single-handedly by former Premier Blum in a dramatic 2½ hours speech at the close of the party meeting at Royan—has removed the last visible obstacle in the path of the present Government and presages a stable political situation in France until late in the autumn at least.

It also has confirmed the recent significant evolution of French Socialism toward a less extreme position in the political picture.

By 4,782 votes to 3,166, Socialist delegates adopted a resolution approving Premier Daladier's foreign policy, especially in the Czechoslovakian crisis.

The nonintervention policy with regard to Spain also was approved, but only on condition that it is observed by all parties concerned. Bombing of open towns in Spain

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Senate Votes Wider Powers To Labor Board

Industrial 'Black List' Will Be Permitted If Bill Becomes Law

Federal Boycott

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—The hands of the National Labor Relations Board would be enormously strengthened if a bill passed by the Senate yesterday should go through to completion and become law.

So broad are the apparent powers conveyed in the phraseology of the Act that they startled even advocates of the much-discussed Board.

A possibility that firms like Remington-Rand, Republic Steel, the Ford Motor Company and others which have been fighting the Board's orders may be put under a three-year boycott by the Administration, during which time none of their products can be purchased by any department, agency or division of the United States Government, was included in the measure. The measure provides for setting up a Government black list of recalcitrant firms, upon which they may be kept for a full three-year term, at the discretion of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Pushed Through in Haste

The matter was pushed through in the haste of a typical congressional closing day on the consent calendar, with action taken so speedily that when the matter was first raised it was agreed to without a word of debate. Subsequently, as Senators realized what had happened the matter was twice reopened, but the initial result prevailed.

The bill in question is an amendment to the Walsh-Healy Act, completely rewriting that Measure, and inserting provisions covering the Wagner Act. Firms not living up to required wage-and-hour standards, or employing child labor, are debarred, under the revised Act, from selling products to the Government. In addition, firms at odds with the Labor Board are included in the proposed black list. The phraseology of the Act makes it uncertain what degree of discretion the Labor Board may employ in deciding whether firms like Republic Steel, Remington-Rand and Ford, now fighting Board penalties, should be penalized.

Thomas Interpretation

In explaining the Act after the first Senate agreement, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Labor Committee, gave a sweeping definition of the Board's new power.

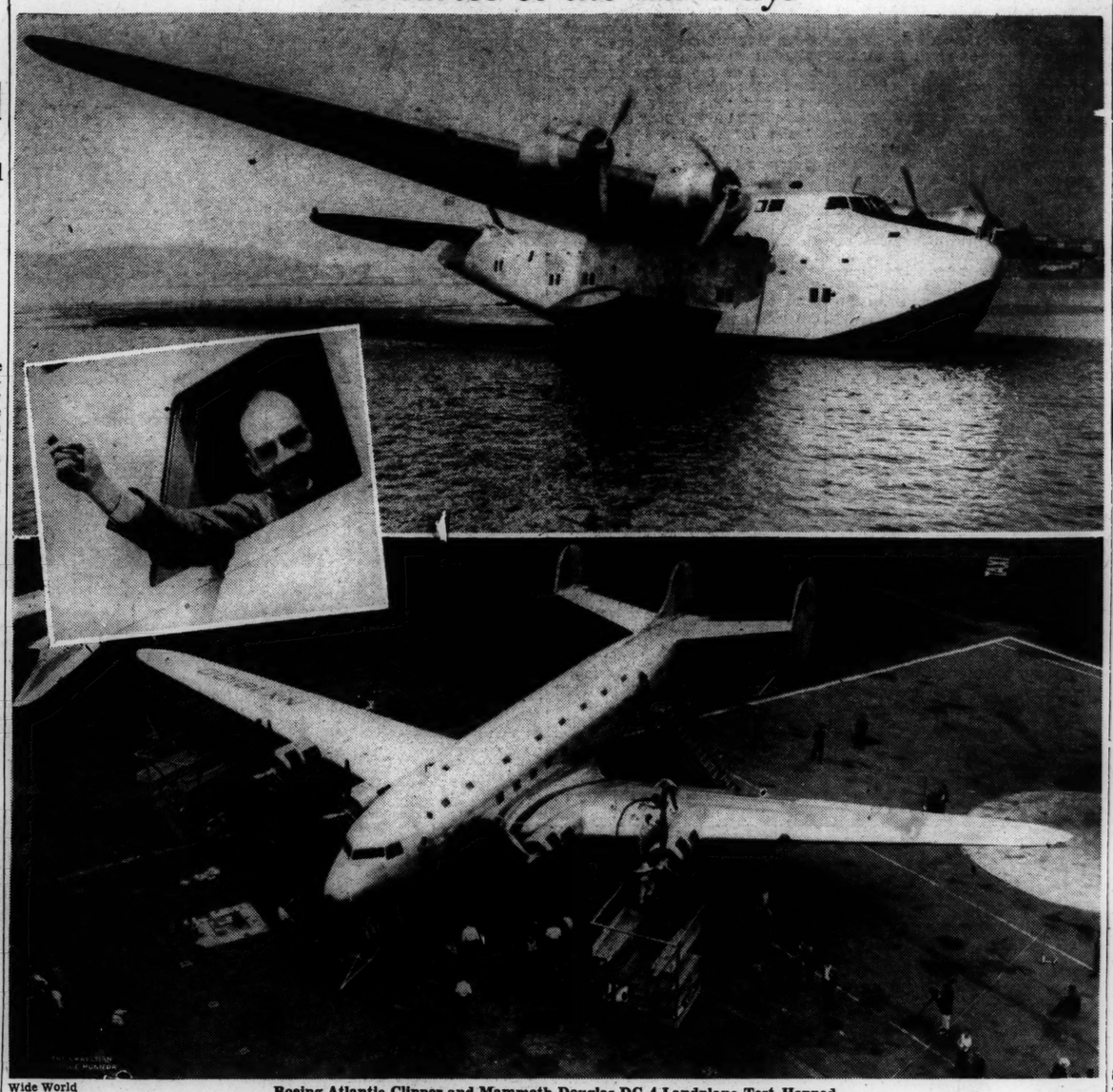
"If a firm is out of harmony with the National Labor Relations Act provisions," he said, "the records of the NLRB so show. That is as far as it is necessary to go. Judgments that may be made by the Board are the controlling factor."

According to this interpretation, Ford, Republican Steel, Remington-Rand and a variety of other firms would be liable to the act, for judgments against them have been made by the Board, and are now pending in the courts.

The American Government, now

(Continued on Page 17, Column 5)

Mercuries of the Air Ways



Wide World

Boeing Atlantic Clipper and Mammoth Douglas DC-4 Landplane Test-Hopped

Top—Clipper in Puget Sound Taxi Test. It Is One of a Fleet of Six for Pan American Airways Transoceanic Service. It Is in This Type of Plane That Miss Marjorie Shuler, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Who Left New York Recently to Start From London on a Round-the-World Flight, Will Conclude Her Flight With a Trip Across the Atlantic Late This Summer. Center—Edmund T. Allen, in Navigation Cabin of Clipper. Bottom—Bird's-Eye View of DC-4, Which Is Expected to Carry Passengers Across the United States in 12 Hours

Two Giant Planes Pass Rigid Tests; New Air Era Near

SANTA MONICA, Calif., June 8 (AP)—Almost within the same hour yesterday afternoon two of the largest and most powerful airplanes the world has known since the Wright brothers first went aloft at Kitty Hawk in 1903 tested their wings.

The Atlantic clipper, a winged boat designed to carry 72 passengers, was flown at Seattle. The other, the Douglas 42-passenger landplane which embodies even more revolutionary features than the Boeing boat, was lifted off Clover Field here before an audience of 20,000.

By coincidence the two machines, were test-hopped the same day.

Giant "Planes of Future" finally arrive: Page 17.

Japanese-Alaskan Fishing: Dispute Shows Need of Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 8—Japanese boats—floating canneries of both crab and salmon—are actually operating in the North Pacific, off the coast of Alaska, despite representations to the United States from Tokyo that such operations would not be permitted in 1938, it was learned on responsible authority here today.

Apprehension lest an "incident" occur between angry Alaskan fishermen and the Japanese, who are said to be well outside the territorial waters of the Territory, has caused pleas from leading cannery operators to the State Department and the Coast Guard to act.

Best and only permanent solution to this Japanese-Alaska fishing controversy, which has disturbed the whole fishing industry employing more than 25,000 persons and averaging some $45,000,000 a year, is believed by experts here to be immediate consultation and cooperation between the United States and Canada to formulate a policy and enforce it.

Expert Asks Quick Action

One of the strongest proponents of quick action between the two neighboring countries is Edward Webber Allen, United States member of both the International Halibut and Salmon Commissions. Mr. Allen is a lawyer, and acknowledged authority on Canadian-Alaskan fisheries problems.

In an interview, Mr. Allen told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, it was absolutely "imperative this action between Canada and the United States be taken to settle the matter before it becomes an international emergency—before violence flares up, and it really becomes difficult to ameliorate."

He recommended the working out of a new treaty between the two nations "expanding their policy on a mutually satisfactory basis."

"To show the Japanese that we mean what we say, both countries must join together to present a united front," he declared. "There must be a declaration of principle and proper action to see that it is lived up to."

Coast Patrol Asked

First action, as seen by Mr. Allen, is to establish a close Coast Guard patrol in the area in which the Japanese boats operate. These Coast Guarders would hang close to the Japanese ships and make detailed reports to the Department of Commerce—under which the Coast Guard functions—which would keep the State Department fully informed.

Objections that the Japanese statement regarding no fishing in the North Pacific off the Alaskan or Canadian coasts was being violated would be made through diplomatic channels at the same time the needed Canadian-United States policy-formulating treaty was being made.

Once this treaty was consummated

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

U. S. Protests Japanese Raid On University

In two wars, the bombing of civilians continues a major cause of international concern. The United States Government protests against Japanese bombing of an American-endowed university at Canton. Britain, its shipping endangered by attacks in the Mediterranean, studies plans both for individual action on bombing in Spain and for an international inquiry.

Insurgent bombing of Loyalist seaports on the Mediterranean continues. In Canton, Japanese bombing for the twelfth consecutive day, raises to 3,000 the total of fatalities, with nearly double the number of injuries.

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, today sought an effective way to end repeated air bombardments of British shipping in Government Spain's waters.

Lord Halifax's unexpected return to the Foreign Office during the Whitsun recess of Parliament co-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Economics in the News

British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act—President Roosevelt Announces Mission to Britain for Study—The Two Systems

By H. B. E.

By a curious coincidence two isolated items appeared in this newspaper last Friday which made a perfect complement. The President announced the sending of a mission to England to study the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927. On the same page appeared the news that British labor intended to unionize the last stronghold of non-unionism, the British Ford plant. The juxtaposition of the two items is a fair starting point in any discussion of the British and American systems.

The fact is that in Great Britain collective bargaining by representatives of the workers' own choosing has long been accepted. Nor has it been accepted reluctantly. Industrial conflict on that subject is over, and disputes over organization are rare, though they do crop up occasionally. So firmly entrenched is labor unionism that employers sometimes put advertisements in local British newspapers urging their workers to join the labor union. It makes bargaining that much more simple to have spokesmen for all the workers.

In the United States you have the feeling that even this elementary principle of freedom of association has still to be accepted sincerely. Chairman Madden of the National Labor Relations Board says that about half the present strikes are attributable to interference by employers with the right of self-organization. There are complications, to be sure, about its acceptance. Racketeering is rife; the two great groups of labor unions are in conflict. These arguments in great measure are plausible grounds for the anti-unionism of many American employers. Would there be a change in attitude, however, if such complications were rubbed out? I doubt it. Certainly Mr. Ford in England is not a promising augury, for his anti-unionism is expressed in a Country where the American arguments against recognition of unions do not apply.

It is this suspicious attitude of American employers that explains the one-sidedness of the Wagner Act. I criticized the Act when it came out of the legislative hopper. Now, after reading the evidence of the La Follette Committee, I understand why the Act was made one-sided. To understand, however, is not to condone. It may be argued that such class action by Government is justifiable when the class affected does not have equal bargaining power. Maybe it is true that employees do not possess that equality. And yet the business of Government is not to try to even up matters by taking sides. Otherwise, by seeking to remedy one abuse, it will create a far greater abuse; to wit, the undermining of a general and a particular function of Government. One is to serve all the people impartially, the other is to act as umpire in disputes.

It is clear, to my way of thinking, that in the sit-down epidemic 15 months ago, this general function of Government was overlaid by the anxiety to give labor a free rein. Moreover, industry is not likely to look upon the mediation machinery of Government with particular favor when Government prides itself on its pro-labor bias.

The Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act in Britain was written in the interest of the whole community. It was provoked by the general strike of 1926, a strike that "held up" the entire Country. Under its terms it is now unlawful for capital or labor to coerce the Government by means of a lockout or strike. This would prevent another general strike. Moreover, it is unlawful to cause great inconvenience to the community by "willful breach" of a contract of service with the local or any other public authorities. This applies to corporations supplying gas, water, and electricity, no less than to municipalities. Many have been the recent strikes in America which would have come under the ban of an American trade disputes law. If there had been such a law in effect, for instance, the hundred-odd men who, merely by pulling a few switches, deprived the Saginaw Valley of 500,000 Michiganders of its essential services for 17 hours, would have become law breakers, as well as irresponsibles. "Sympathetic" strikes are likewise banned with "general" and "inconvenient" strikes.

Several times I have detailed the various provisions of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act. Here I will only refer to those provisions which prevent czarism on the part of labor leaders and indiscipline in the local plants. Those two problems have come to the fore in the modern labor movement in America. In Britain no union organizer, on his own decision, can declare, call, or threaten a strike. If a dispute concerns the plant only, the union organizer must report the facts to the union's branch committee, or local, and it is this committee that passes on a strike. That is parliamentary procedure. If the grievance affects the national membership, the procedure might become even more democratic, as democratic as the New England town meeting. Some unions leave the strike decision to the executive committee; others, such as the coal miners, take a Nation-wide ballot of all members before coming to a decision.

Wage-Hour Compromise

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—A joint Congressional Committee compromised wage-hour legislation today by agreeing to imposition of a universal wage of 40 cents an hour in all interstate industries at the end of seven years, except where such a wage would cause unemployment.

The compromise, adopted with the approval of 12 of the 14 conferees, would provide for a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, with no exceptions, for the first year. This would be advanced to 30 cents the following year.

After this, boards appointed by a central administrator would be empowered to examine conditions in individual industries to determine the minimum wage to be paid by these industries. The boards, made up of representatives of the employers, employees and public, would be charged with the duty of increasing the minimum to 40 cents an hour as rapidly as possible.

At the end of seven years, all wages in interstate industry would go to the 40 cents an hour level, except where these boards found that such action would substantially curtail employment in the industry.

Wanted: Retroactive Thinking

MONTREAL, June 8 (CP)—Business executives are too swamped with detail to give proper time to retrospective thinking, Walter D. Fuller of Philadelphia, President of Curtis Publishing Company, told delegates at the convention of the National Office Management Association yesterday. A fundamental rule for executives, said the publisher, was that they must never act on impulse, which was so often just another name for prejudice. Competent management required rigid adherence to the Golden Rule.

Cede Bit of Maine to Canada? 'Guess Not!' Seems Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 8—All was quiet at the Capitol here today despite the "international incident" occasioned yesterday when J. F. Pouliot, Liberal member of the House of Commons from Quebec, filed a petition urging the Canadian Government to seek annexation of a small sliver of the sovereign State of Maine.

This land jogs into the Province of Quebec and the difference in flags presumably complicates the economic life of the few farmers and transient pulpwood cutters who dwell in the section.

There was no calling out of the border patrol. Instead, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, back from speaking at the Commencement exercises and graduation of his son, Edward, at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.,

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Senate Study: Political Tie With Relief?

Democrats Back Move to Sift Charges Workers Coerced at Polls

Hopkins' Defense

New Deal Defeat in Iowa Called Proof WPA Is Not 'Playing Politics'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—While 10 Democratic Senators jointly petitioned for a three-man Senatorial investigation of relief-in-politics, President Roosevelt defended the intervention of Harry L. Hopkins in Iowa politics and the New Deal set about being nice to victorious Senator Guy M. Gillette.

Out of this somewhat mixed picture it would appear that the New Deal's "Elimination Committee" is chastened but not entirely eliminated; that President Roosevelt is still intent on taking a large direct or indirect part in the primary elections of his Party; but that many new restraining factors, including the Iowa defeat and the prospective Senatorial committee, may curb the more extreme use of relief in politics and help its impartial administration.

Signers of a new resolution asking for a Senatorial investigation of relief-in-politics were Senators Alva B. Adams of Colorado, Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, Walter F. George of Georgia, Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, William H. King of Utah, William G. McAdoo of California, Millard F. Tydings of Maryland, and Robert F. Wagner of New York.

Voted Against Amendment

Among the 10, are three—Senators Adams, McAdoo, and Tydings—who voted against the Hatch Amendment last week to curb relief-in-politics. Their votes would have been more than enough to pass the Amendment. Senator Wagner, an earnest supporter of the Administration and one of the President's particular friends in the Senate, both signed the new resolution for an investigation and voted for the Hatch Amendment last week.

The 10-Senator group, including one or two New Dealers, is thus not entirely an insurgent move, although it does include two Senators who are being opposed for renomination by more ardent New Dealers in the primaries. They are Senators George and Tydings. But Senator McAdoo has received a commendatory letter from the President in his renomination fight, and the Ohio situation has not yet clarified.

Thrice in the last 10 days, the Senate has refused to curb relief-in-politics, but the present resolution for a recess investigation during the campaign period stands a better chance for adoption, both because of its diverse backing and because it offers a convenient "way out" for Senators who do not like to be put in the position of condoning relief in politics.

Personnel a Question

Even if the resolution is authorized, everything depends on the personnel of the committee, which presumably would include no Senators actually running for re-election themselves—as the Senate Corrupt Practices Committee is also composed. Thus Senator Tydings, who sponsors the resolution, would be barred. But Senator Hatch would be a possible Chairman, and, if appointed, he could be counted on for a diligent watch during the campaign period.

The committee would investigate any complaints that funds appropriated for relief or work relief have been used for political purposes or any person paid from these funds "is using his official position to intimidate, coerce, or influence any recipient of relief or work relief or any applicant for relief or work relief in a manner designed to affect the results of any primary, political convention, or election held during the calendar year 1938."

Meantime the President at his press conference defended Harry L. Hopkins' intervention in Iowa. Asked, now that it was all over, if he thought it proper for a relief official to make the statement Mr. Hopkins issued, Mr. Roosevelt said that if he had been born and brought up and gone to college in Iowa, he would have felt perfectly

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

In the Boston Section:

Senate passes insurance bill over Governor's veto.

Socialist and Communist leaders approve legislation prohibiting race libel.

Boston police officer gets third academic degree.

Redistricting study recommendation expected.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

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From Boston 10 Days $71
$70 Including stay at Cloister Hotel, Sea Island. $78
Other all-expense cruises from 10 to 17 days to Savannah and Sea Island.
Fares include meals and stateroom accommodation aboard ship at sea and for Boston passengers during stop at New York, also hotel room with bath and all meals at Savannah or Sea Island.
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From New York $22.50 One Way $35.00 Round Trip From Boston $25.00 $40.00
Rates apply any car with 1 or more passengers
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From Boston
June 16-28, July 5-9-16-21-28, Aug. 2-9-13-20-25
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June 17-24-29, July 6-11-18-22-29, Aug. 3-10-15-22-26
Pier 46 N. R.—551 Fifth Ave., Room 206
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Pier 42, Hoosac Tunnel Docks
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Or Authorized Tourist Agencies.
SAVANNAH Line

Religion Altered by College? Northwestern Survey Says 'No'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Students appear to come through college with their religious view but little changed, concludes Dr. A. R. Gilliland of Northwestern University, who has devised a test of students' religious attitudes and has given it to 798 undergraduates here.

Freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors attending Northwestern University were examined by Dr. Gilliland, Chairman of the University's Psychology Department. Although the four classes did not make identical scores, there was no significant shift in any direction, the examiner reported. The test revealed a slightly less favorable attitude toward the church among seniors as compared with freshmen, but the difference was not great enough to be "statistically significant," he said.

From his tabulations, Dr. Gilliland concludes:

"1. Students have their attitudes toward religion well formed before they enter college. Such shifts as occur are individual and do not indicate any trend.

"2. College women are only slightly more religious than college men.

"3. No relation exists between the intelligence rating of students and their religious ratings. Some of the best students showed strong religious convictions; some were inclined to agnosticism, and so it was among the students with less favorable scholarship records."

The survey took into consideration attitudes toward God and toward the church as an institution. Of four scales used, two measured what the examiner defined as "attitude toward the reality of God"; one measured the influence of God on conduct, and the other attitude toward the church.

Statements found to be most typical of students' attitude toward God were: "I believe in God, but my idea of God is vague"; "I still hold to my belief in God but without any clear reason"; and "I have a strong desire to believe in God."

To facilitate grading, statements like the above were given to the students and those taking the tests were asked to check those with which they agreed. Sixteen per cent of the students checked one of the following statements: "I am quite convinced of the reality of God"; "God is the underlying reality of my life"; and "the belief of God is fundamental in my life." Only three of the 798 students checked the sentence, "the idea of God is a hindrance to clear thinking."

Asked whether their everyday conduct was influenced by their conception of God, the majority of students replied somewhat vaguely, indicating they were uncertain as to whether it did or not.

Regarding the church as an institution, students as a group showed respect if not enthusiasm. Most of the young people checked the following statements as expressing their attitudes toward the church:

"I am careless about religion and church relationships, but I would not like to see my attitude become general."

"I believe in the church and its teachings because I have been accustomed to them since I was a child."

"I believe in what the church teaches but with mental reservations."

Sixteen per cent checked these:

"I feel that church attendance is a fair index of the Nation's morality."

"I think the church keeps business and politics up to a higher standard than they would otherwise tend to maintain."

Another 16 per cent put itself down as endorsing the following:

"I feel the need for religion, but do not find what I want in any one church."

"I believe in sincerity and goodness without any church ceremonies."

Only two students of 798 checked, "My experience is that the church is hopelessly out of date."

Jersey City Heads Challenged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 8—Officials of Jersey City continued to be challenged in Federal Court here today to tell why they failed to proceed against those who threatened violence there rather than against those who were threatened with violence.

Morris L. Ernst, counsel for the Committee for Industrial Organization, asked Daniel J. Casey, Director of Public Safety of Jersey City, to explain why he failed to warn 3,000 war veterans who allegedly threatened to use force against the Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union if they were granted permits to speak on Dec. 30.

Mr. Casey, who appeared as an "unfriendly witness" for the plaintiffs seeking an injunction to restrain Mayor Frank Hague from suppressing civil liberties in Jersey City, replied that such warnings were the duty of the Chief of Police, not the Safety Director. Director Casey admitted, however, that he possessed the power to call the armed forces of the State to put down a mob. Instead Mr. Casey refused to grant speaking permits to the C. I. O and the A. C. L. U.

Mr. Ernst also obtained from Mr. Casey the admission that the files in his office included only one written protest against the granting of speaking permits to the C. I. O. or the A. C. L. U.

Mr. Ernst declared that the most careful examination of the Safety Director's files revealed only 100 protests against the issuance of speaking permits to all so-called radical organizations. While Mr. Casey took sole responsibility for the denial of permits, he admitted that he was familiar with the Mayor's statement that permits should not be granted the C. I. O. and the A. C. L. U.

In the meantime, Norman Thomas, three times Socialist candidate for President, announced that he will appear in Newark some time today to demand from Mayor Meter C. Ellenstein and his fellow commissioners an apology for the man-handling he received when he tried to speak in Military Park last Saturday.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Rue de Windsor Dedicated at Versailles

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor recently bade farewell to Versailles by unveiling a plaque naming one of the City's streets Rue de Windsor. Previously they had been special guests at a farewell party given by Mayor Henri Haye of Versailles (standing next to the Duke. The Windsors are soon to make their home in the Château de la Croe at Antibes, in the French Riviera.

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Legislative Pilot

Mrs. Mary T. Norton, Representative in Congress from New Jersey, brought the wages-and-hour bill to the floor of the House and guided it to passage there.

Wide World

Menuhin and His New 'Accompanist'

Yehudi Menuhin, world-famous violinist, has returned to the United States with his bride, the former Nola Nicholas of Melbourne, Australia, whom he married in London recently. Mr. Menuhin has just concluded a concert tour of Europe in which he scored a triumph.

Three Menuhins On Wedding List

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—In the musical family of the Moshe Menuhins, there was the second marriage today in a series of three.

Yaltah, 16-year-old sister of the violinist, Yehudi, became the bride of William Stix, a Government lawyer. Yehudi is a recent bridegroom.

Yehudi and his bride of two weeks, and his bride-to-be sister, Hephzibah, were in the wedding party. The sister is to be married to Yehudi's wife's brother.

The number of new and prospective brides and bridegrooms made the simple ceremony in Justice Ferdinand Pecora's chambers seem a little complicated to everyone except the Menuhins' parents, who were unperturbed by all the romance.

Both Yaltah and 18-year-old Hephzibah are accomplished musicians, but did not want a professional career.

Major Bill Guided to Passage By Dean of Congresswomen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8 — A woman has guided a major piece of legislation through Congress for the first time.

Though final disposition of the measure is still uncertain, due to disagreements between the two Houses, Mrs. Norton has seen it safely through its various stages in the Lower Chamber and is now "No. 1 man" among House conferees trying to reach a compromise with the Senate.

She is Mrs. Mary Teresa Norton of Jersey City, N. J., dean of the five women Members of the House, whose position as Chairman of the important House Labor Committee, put her in charge of the Administration's highly controversial wage and hour bill.

Mrs. Norton laughs when she thinks of the many 10 and 12-hour days she has put in to get an 8-hour day for others. When the measure was on the floor of the House there were days when she sat through the session with nothing to eat except a glass of milk brought by a messenger.

A year ago, Mrs. Norton had to choose whether she would remain as head of the District of Columbia Committee or become Chairman of the Labor Committee. Because she hails from an industrial district, she chose the latter post which made her heir to the wage and hour bill, then in a formative stage. Since that time she has devoted her entire attention to it, going down into depths of despair when it was shelved last session and getting "the thrill of her life" when she beheld the unprecedented rush of Congressmen to sign the petition that discharged the balking Rules Committee and set the measure free.

Though Mrs. Norton has never attempted to cater particularly to women's groups and women's causes, she thinks it fitting that a woman should have fostered a bill striking at child labor as the wage and hour bill does.

The Chairmanship of a major Congressional Committee is but one of a long list of "firsts" Mrs. Norton has achieved during her career. She was the first woman of the Democratic Party to be elected freeholder in New Jersey; was the first woman to be elected to Congress from the Democratic Party; the first woman chairman of a state committee, an honor bestowed upon her by the Democrats of New Jersey in 1932 and held continuously ever since; and recipient of the first degree of Doctor of Laws ever conferred by St. Elizabeth's College, oldest women's college in New Jersey. She has been in Congress since 1924.

Harlan Fastnesses Saw Murder To Stop Union, Witnesses Say

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 8—Relentless employer hatred of unions and then bullets which took human life to keep union organizers out of the mountain coal domain which is Harlan—this was the picture of the sequence of cause and effect which the Government laid before a Federal jury as it unrolled the grim tale of Harlan's worst recent period of violence, the early months of 1937.

Testimony as to the cause was offered by an ordained Methodist minister known and respected widely throughout all of Kentucky, and after him came a succession of union organizers who escaped from a mountain ambush, and finally the surviving relatives of another shot down in public to state their charges as to the effect.

The story is still far from complete as to what happened in Harlan last year after organizers of the United Mine Workers of America refused to be frightened off by an early morning dose of tear gas on Jan. 23. But the jury which will decide whether this picture of a cause and effect connection is true or false, heard yesterday somber details of two of the series of incidents which set the Senate of the United States inquiring into what was going on in Harlan. It heard that on Feb. 8 two cars of union organizers were caught in a mountain ambush. And it heard that on April 24, after the Senate investigation was already under way in Washington, guns blazed again in front of a mining camp saloon and struck down Lloyd Clouse at the side of his brother, and that his young son came up to demand "Daddy's gun" from the hands of a deputy Sheriff standing over the fallen form.

The stories of the ambush and the murder provided the most dramatic part of the day's testimony. But to the 44 Harlan defendants at the bar of justice and to the attorneys on opposite sides of the Drab Federal Courtroom here, the words of the Methodist minister whose removal from a Harlan church in 1935 was demanded by his more influential parishioners, was more important by far.

Removing the Minister

The Marshal called the name of Carl Vogel. He came in, a man of splendid physique, who told of being called to the office of George S. Ward, Secretary and Treasurer of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association in September, 1935. Mr. Ward, he said in a resonant, confident voice, asked his aid in securing the removal from Harlan of W. L. Young, a minister at the Black Mountain Coal Company camp who, he complained, had become "too actively engaged in union activities." Mr. Vogel testified that he refused to do anything for Mr. Ward "because of the fine work Young was doing."

And then he proceeded to give the following account of the balance of his conversation with the man who was the key figure in the Harlan Coal Operators' organization:

"The conversation then went to—I said to Mr. Ward among other things, 'Mr. Ward, since the Wagner Act has been passed, there will not be the opportunity of objecting to this labor organization of the County, as you men have been doing heretofore.' Mr. Ward said that the Wagner Act would not change conditions in Harlan County, and that they would continue their efforts to block organization of the County. That was the sum and substance of the conversation that I had with Mr. Ward relative to W. L. Young, when he called me into his office in the Harlan Coal Operators' headquarters."

"Your witness," was the satisfied comment of Brien McMahon, Chief of the Prosecution, at this point.

"You didn't testify to this before the La Follette Committee, did you?" Charles I. Dawson, Chief Defense Counsel, challenged the witness.

"No, I wasn't asked," Mr. Vogel replied quietly.

"That's all," was the sharp rejoinder.

This was the background against which the prosecution then proceeded to display the record of stark violence from the mouths not only of grown men, but also of two frightened boys, one 14-year-old John Clouse, son of the man shot down outside the saloon, and the other John's 13-year-old "half uncle."

They were the Government's ace witnesses on the highway ambush of Feb. 8, and the means whereby the Government hopes to show that two of the defendants in this trial participated in that ambush.

Ambush Found

The boys' story was that while hunting scrap iron barefoot that morning they almost walked into the ambush and cowered terrified under the brink of a cliff while rifle bullets cut down from over their heads into two cars of union organizers, one of whom, Thomas Ferguson, was hit in the shoulder. One of the boys, "Uncle Markham," identified three of the alleged ambushers as Bill Lewis, Melvin Moore, and Wash Irwin, and his senior nephew named another as Lee Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Lewis are defendants in the trial. Mr. Irwin was later killed on a Harlan mountainside under circumstances which have never been explained.

Other versions of the ambush came from occupants of the two cars who testified that a black sedan was parked on the side of the road as they came by, that its horn sounded as they passed it, and that the fusillade of rifle fire then began.

Then came two accounts of the events at the Harlan-Wallins Camp at Verda which ended in the fatal shooting of John Clouse in the cold glare of night lights outside the saloon on Feb. 8. One was told by Lloyd Ward, who said he stood just inside the door and watched as Bill Lewis, Melvin Moore, Logan Middleton, and Maynard Hobbs followed the two Clouse brothers out the door.

The other account was told by Jasper Clouse, who walked out with his brother:

The two were hailed as they stepped across the road by Bill Lewis, who said,

"Halt, boys, we've got to search you," and then started to blaze away at Lloyd as the two brothers turned around."

A few hours earlier Lloyd Clouse testified he had noticed Fred Loving, Mine Superintendent at Harlan-Wallins, call aside four men who later were in the group which fired on and killed his brother.

Defense Counsel cross-examined all of these witnesses insistently and in the process hinted at the other side of the story they will later present to the jury. They will attempt to show that it was a desire to avenge Lloyd Clouse which motivated the tale of the two boys about the Feb. 8 ambush, and that the shooting outside the saloon was a mountain feud which had no relation whatever to labor troubles.

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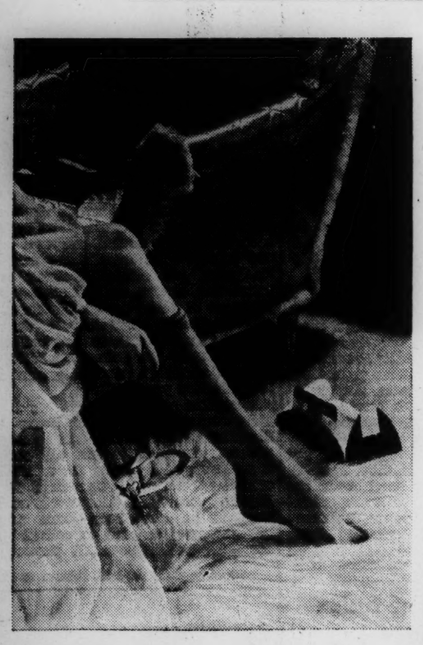

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NEW YORK CITY

Tramping the Oceans Proves Popular for Summer Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"I'm going to tramp the ocean this summer," the woman said, looking with lackluster gaze at the clamorous city traffic.

"You're going to what?" said her companion.

"Tramp the ocean! Didn't you ever hear of people doing that?"

"No. Has it got something to do with Will Beebe, and walking around under water?"

"Bless you, no! It just means take a tramp steamer, and go with it where it goes," the woman said. "Doesn't cost much—not even as much as tourist class on the liners. You get good food, and comfortable quarters to sleep in. And there's an element of adventure about it, too."

Lots of people have found that out. It's been going on for something like 10 years. It got started without much fanfare. Steamship owners just let the word get round that certain of their freighters would carry a few passengers who didn't have to have chrome-fitted bathtubs and 16 entrées on the dinner menu. Only the initiate tried it at first.

But then more and more people, spurred on by tales of friends of the wonderful times they'd had joined in this extra added attraction of the sea lanes. In 1933 one bureau in New York City alone signed up 300 people for freight sailings. In 1937 the same bureau signed up 3,000. The steamship people say the service has many assets and very few liabilities. It spurs passenger travel all along the line, and it's good for the personnel of freighters, too—tends to give them the idea of keeping the ship spic-er and span-er, as you might say, than once they did.

To be exact, there are two kinds of ships on which you can travel this way. There's the cargo liner, which can, if it has to, carry between 45 and 200 "paying guests." The freighter can only accommodate about 12.

The staterooms are amidships, and all outside rooms. They are simply but adequately furnished. The purser has seen to it that there is equipment aboard for games—and there's usually a fabricated swimmin' hole. Since freighters ply the seven seas, the seven seas are your choice, for trips. You only have to have more time than money to sail away to Tiger Hill from which you can watch the sun rise over Mt. Everest, or the wild fjords of New Zealand, or the Fiji Islands or the Windward Islands. You can always get stopovers as an accompaniment to your tickets aboard a freighter. You can plunk down $700 and get aboard for a trip around the world, 165 days around the world, and $100 more will take care of everything you want to do ashore at the various stopping places. Or you can be more conservative, and take a 53-day freighter from Montreal to France, Italy, and Sicily, with 11 days free at Genoa—free, that is, in the matter of time, either using the ship as an hotel, or receiving a $20 reduction from the fare of $230, to be used for hotel expenses ashore.

Passenger list on a freighter? You'll find middle-class people, many from the professions, some college professors and school teachers on leave. Lots of them will be "repeaters"—that is, they will have come back a second or third time for a trip on a freighter because, having tested other modes of travel, they have found they like the easy, unrestricted life aboard a freighter or cargo liner.

You get up about 8 o'clock, and you are apt to get rice and curry for breakfast. None of this orange juice—toast and dinky little beverage for breakfast aboard a freighter! You play games or read a book, or dip in the pool and then there's boullion, and then there's lunch. The afternoon hours pass in the same, casual activity. You may change your clothes for dinner—but not to white tie and tails—or silk and satins—but simply things, like cottons, and a dark suit. Or you may not—depending on how you are about dressing for dinner aboard ship. Either way nobody cares. You're there to be comfortable, and they expect you to choose your own methods of comfort.

You go to bed early. And you get up about 8 the next morning. When you're in port you go ashore—or you don't, depending on how you are about going ashore in strange places. But whatever you do, you get it all for $5-$6 a day aboard a freighter and $7-$9 a day on a cargo liner—which seems a good deal less than the $10-$11 a day minimum on the "luxury liners." But not even the luxury liner companies care if you pass them up for travel aboard a freighter. Because they've long since come to the conclusion that the more people tramp the oceans aboard freighters, the more they love the oceans. And one day they'll decide to skim over them on one of the ocean greyhounds.

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We wonder why they're always round,
And none are ever square?

Drive Launched For Rededicating Democracy's Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—A nation-wide movement of rededication "to the principles upon which the Republic stands" was launched here last night by 12 national organizations, which plan a six-month program of education in the Bill of Rights and America's democratic institutions.

The undertaking aims at a "democracy, informed, united, revitalized, and aflame," as the best answer to alien and revolutionary forces seeking the overthrow of free government, spokesmen for the new venture announced.

With central headquarters established at the Hotel Roosevelt, the program will culminate in a "national demonstration of devotion to liberty and democracy" on Dec. 15, the anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights. The press, the motion picture, the radio, and the schools will be utilized to strengthen American belief and confidence in democracy in the face of self-seeking propaganda that buffets democracy from both the radical and conservative extremes.

The movement already has been given the name of "Nation Re-dedication," and, according to its sponsors, is non-partisan and co-operative, directed against no group.

Supporting Groups

The supporting organizations are: The American Federation of Labor, Boy Scouts of America, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Jewish Welfare Board, National Catholic Alumni Federation, National Conference of Jews and Christians, National Council of Catholic Men, National Council of Women, National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations, National Grange, Roosevelt Memorial Association and Workers Education Bureau of America.

Until permanent officers are selected, James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior, is acting chairman, a statement by Hermann Hagedorn, acting director, announced last night.

The purposes, as explained by spokesmen for the movement, are:

1. "To rekindle the public mind to the splendor of America's free institutions and to offer an opportunity for personal rededication to the principles of civil and religious liberty.
2. "To popularize the Bill of Rights;
3. "To proclaim again the power of the ideal of freedom to unite men of divergent races and creeds;
4. "To reassert the demands which the institutions of a republic make on the integrity and the large-mindedness of the individual;
5. "To stimulate that faith which has been the nation's strength: faith in liberty, faith in man, faith in America and faith in God."

Special Observances

The program will include special observances of the anniversaries which fall within the designated period—the Fourth of July, the 20th of July (ninetieth anniversary of the woman's rights movement); Labor Day, the 25th of September (anniversary of the passage by Congress of the Bill of Rights), Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day and Dec. 15 (anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights), with emphasis on the relation of these days to the issue of human liberty.

A special day of re-dedication in summer camps is planned for mid-August, and a National Unity Day in mid-October to bring together Americans of foreign birth or recent foreign origin.

The national committee, now in process of formation includes: James Truslow Adams, Daniel Carter Beard, Richard E. Byrd, Grenville Clark, Arthur H. Compton, Walter Damrosch, John W. Davis, James Hardy Dillard, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, William Green, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Herbert Hoover, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, the Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool, Ruth Taylor Ottaway, the Rev. Daniel A. Poling, Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan, Mrs. Harper Sibley, Roger W. Straus, Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Louis J. Taber, Charles P. Taft, James E. West, William Allen White, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Mary E. Woolley, Owen D. Young and George F. Zook.

Mexico's Seizure Of Oil Property To Higher Court

MEXICO, D. F., June 8 (AP)—A $400,000,000 legal battle over Mexico's expropriation of foreign oil properties headed for the Supreme Court today after a District Court held the seizure legal.

Manuel Bartlett, District Judge, late yesterday ruled the expropriation March 18 of the 17 American and British oil companies' properties was constitutional, but ordered returned their bank accounts, archives, correspondence, and cash on hand. The amount of money involved was not disclosed.

The decision denied the companies' petition for an injunction against the Expropriation Law of 1936 under which President Lazaro Cardenas issued his decree, and upheld the law "insofar as it affected properties actually appertaining to production, exploitation and distribution of oil."

The decree resulted in sharp diplomatic protests from Great Britain on behalf of Royal Dutch Shell, one of the largest companies affected, and severance of diplomatic relations by Mexico.

The Mexican Government, replying to British protests, objected to diplomatic intervention before the oil companies had exhausted their legal recourse to the Mexican courts.

The expropriation was brought about when the companies refused to put into effect an arbitral board award, upheld by the Supreme Court, increasing wages and benefits for the 18,000 workers of the industry.

B. T. W. van Hasselt of Royal Dutch Shell, said the decision yesterday was not "unexpected" and that it would be appealed within five days.

Data on Aztec Contemporaries Found in Monte Negro Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—At Tilantongo, former capital of the mighty Mixtec empire in what is now the State of Oaxaca, and for some time the site of extensive researches carried on by Mexican scholars, much information leading to a greater knowledge of the life and customs of the Mixtecs and Zapotecs has been recently brought to light.

Three archaeological zones have been explored this year, including Monte Alban and Mitlan—which have already been partly explored in the past—and a new field, Monte Negro. The Monte Alban findings have been classified by Dr. Alfonso Caso, Director of the Expedition, as belonging to the same epoch as the Aztec civilization of the Valley of Mexico and predating the old Maya civilization of Guatemala. Now, Dr. Caso places the Monte Negro civilization as being contemporary to Monte Alban.

Besides Dr. Caso, two archaeologists, two anthropologists, and an architect, penetrated the isolated region in the northwestern part of the State of Oaxaca on horseback to reach the new Monte Negro field. This had never been expertly explored and even now its hidden lore has scarcely been tapped.

Although the explorations of this region were not extensive, they resulted in the formation of a new theory concerning the Mixtec and Zapotec cultures. Dr. Caso believes that there was a civilization earlier than the Mixtec and Zapotec and that these two later developed from it.

He draws his conclusions from the similarity of the Monte Negro structures and ceramics with the first epoch of Monte Alban.

At Monte Alban, which has been under exploration by Dr. Caso since 1929, fine stone carvings were discovered on a stele and on the support over the entrance to a tomb. In this field, however, which in 1932 yielded such major discoveries as rare jewels, and which later produced fine murals, Dr. Caso devoted his time to the conservation and reconstruction of what already has been found than to the search for further material. In Mexico's dry air these ancient tombs deteriorate rapidly once they have been opened and he feels it is more important at present to preserve those alreday discovered than to find new ones. Only nine tombs were opened this year, yielding nothing of superlative importance; but much work was carried on toward restoring the others to their original appearance for the benefit of the thousands of visitors who will soon be admitted to them.

At Mitla, which Dr. Caso terms the "daughter of Monte Alban" because it was built by the same Indians of Monte Alban, the most important discoveries of the year were made. Here, the ancient temples were discovered to have still another floor which had been buried in the dirt and stones which had accumulated through the centuries. By removing this material, the former nine-foot height of the temples was increased to 27 feet and much art and decorative work was revealed in these additional rooms.

Anglo-U. S. Trade Pact Talks Proceed

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today discussions with British negotiators for a trade agreement are going on regularly here.

He made this comment in answer to a question concerning a report printed in London that negotiations had reached a snag and were to be postponed.

State Department officials said conversations are proceeding slowly because of Britan's need to confer with the Dominions regarding her possible concessions. They expressed hope for an agreement, however, between July 15 and July 31.

Bid to Students, Fascism Exiles, Called Boon to U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Free tuition and scholarships for student refugees who have been driven from Fascist countries because of their anti-Fascist opinions or race, have been proposed by the University Federation for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. In a letter to 500 American college and university presidents last night, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Columbia Professor of Chemistry and Chairman of the Federation, expressed the hope that by means of such a plan "several thousand" students might be brought over from Europe to enter American institutions this fall.

"With the end of democracy in Germany, Italy, and Franco-Spain," Dr. Urey declared, "we see a large fraction of the modern world and the home of our own European civilization moving into a new dark ages. It is becoming more and more necessary for this great modern democracy to carry the torch of civilization in the next few years."

Student Salvage

Dr. Urey said smaller colleges might not have facilities to cooperate in such a venture, but he expressed his conviction that each of the larger universities might readily take a dozen students. In the past, he said, stress has been placed upon rescuing professors and prominent educators from scholastic exile. The present project would balance the emphasis by providing the machinery for salvaging students.

Strengthening of American democracy is one of the chief objects of this program, Dr. Urey said, for, according to him, the preservation of democracy is dependent upon the preservation of the "humanity to which any science and any scholarship worthy of the name is dedicated."

No Religious Barrier

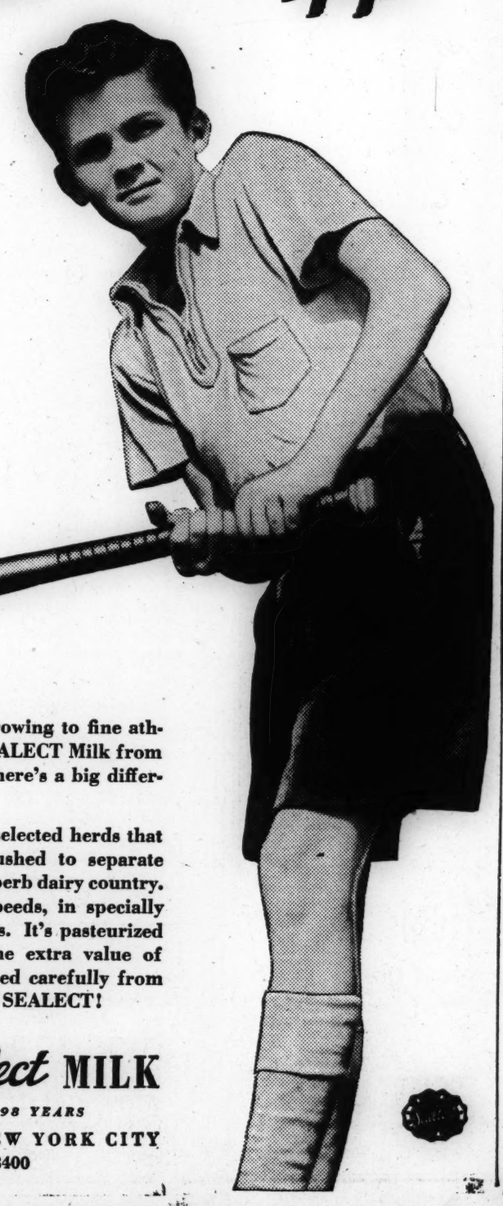
Declaring selections should be made without consideration of religious affiliation, the Federation Chairman said selections would be under International Students Service auspices and would be limited to those who can make a "positive contribution to American life."

The letter to the college heads expressed the view that "nothing can more properly engage the attention of college and university presidents, alumni, and students in a democratic country at Commencement time than the call of our day upon the traditional hospitality of American culture to the persecuted representatives . . . of our European culture."

Doctor Says Thought Produces Symptoms

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (AP)—Imagination may cause real bodily pain and produce symptoms of physical illness so realistic as to confuse the medical diagnosticion, Dr. Theodore P. Wolfe of New York City told the American Psychiatric Association.

BIG LEAGUER -1950



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Plane Speedily Joins Out-of-Way Places to Rio

Roundabout journey taking weeks by water covered in days by air—Course of flight runs from Trinidad to Venezuela; then along coastal jungle, over the Guianas to the channels of the Amazon

Meet South America
Third of Six Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rolling down to Rio by the air route from Trinidad means three days of steady flying. Pan American Airways Clippers cover part of the trip twice a week, and the rest three times a week. We are to leave on a Tuesday, arriving in Rio early Thursday afternoon. There is no night flying.

In the days of Spanish galleons, rolling down to Rio from Trinidad meant a month at sea. Even the "celebrated extreme clipper ships" of the roaring days of sail used up most of two weeks, pushing hard day and night.

A lady who wanted to reach Rio from Trinidad and chose not to fly, told me she waited six months, and finally booked passage on a tourist ship only by rare exception. She had been told she would have to sail to New York, and then sail back past Trinidad—a voyage of 7,200 miles to cover the 3,200 miles from Trinidad to Rio!

The explanation was that few ships were putting in at Trinidad on their way south, and she could not make connections short of New York itself.

It is only a few years since American steamship lines turned their attention seriously toward South America. There are now established lines with rapid service between main ports of call, but there are spots—as in this case at Trinidad—where you must either, fly, walk, or swim.

Our three-months trip, with most of the time on land thanks to the mowing down of vast intermediate distances by the propellers of our planes, could not be duplicated under a year without aviation.

A one-day delay getting out of Venezuela due to overcast weather bothered me, until I learned that the four-hour flight would require a four-day boat trip—when, as, and if you could get a boat.

At La Guaira, seaport for Caracas, Venezuela's capital, the Grace Line's Santa Rosa was in port and beflagged during my visit. It was her first stop at La Guaira, inaugurating regular service. So the gaps are being filled. Air service is also constantly being extended.

The fine concrete mountain road from La Guaira to Caracas is an encouraging introduction to motoring in South America—but wait till we come to that roller-coaster of soupy mud known as a road on the way into Florianopolis in Brazil!

Opportunities for Transport

As for trains, just look at a transportation map. One appeared in these pages on May 6 with my previous series. There are some fine systems—especially near Rio in central Brazil, in Argentina, and in Chile. There are a few spectacular mountain routes. But the room for growth is tremendous.

As our Clipper turns southward from Trinidad to cruise over the jungle we first met in Venezuela, we see South America in its full pioneer stature. Not one railroad; hardly a road; a few paths leading to clearings in the jungle; an occasional farm or sugar plantation; a rare glimpse of industry in the form of a refinery.

That is all. We are flying over one of the world's last frontiers. Much of this coastal jungle is under water. The sun glints dimly, reflected from swamps beneath matted foliage. At times it bursts, a ball of molten gold, on the surface of open water.

We cross British, Dutch, and French Guiana, the only remaining colonies of European powers on the South American continent. Now the jungle is Brazil, once a colony of Portugal but independent since 1822 as an empire, and since 1889 as a republic. Within a few months Brazil has entered upon a new political phase under President Vargas, discussed in our previous series.

Brazil there below leads on to the Amazon through labyrinths of river channels. Here is sheer size shattering all puniness. There are no mountains in sight, yet the Andes in an arc on the west and south, rimming the continent like a flange set against the Pacific, explain this Gargantuan, water-borne wilderness. In its central valley it is so flat that the Amazon falls only 35 feet in the last 2,000 miles of its knotted course to the sea.

We fly inland at times over the jungle. Again, we follow the shore with its fantastic, river-etched islands. Always there are rivers, twisting, uniting, separating, meandering, outlining islands of trees in a sea of trees.

Crossing the Line

Then the Amazon—300 miles wide at its mouths and at least 3,600 miles in length. Into this largest of world rivers drains half of the watershed of South America from 4 degrees north of the Equator to 20 degrees south of the Equator in far-off Argentina.

We cross the Amazon exactly at the Equator, and so become entitled to membership in the salty society known as the Order of Jupiter Rex. We make out postcards and hand them to the Steward for forwarding to Miami. In due course after our arrival home, a certificate will be waiting with our mail.

The first night's stop is at Belém, often known by the name of its province, Pará. It is the former rubber capital of the world. Into it the Amazon valley emptied, and still empties, most of its developed wealth.

From Belém we fly to Recife—also called for its province, Pernambuco—our second night's stop. The deepest jungle gives way to more evidences of human habitation. Then we are away for Rio, and even those who have made the flight before lay aside their reading to watch for Rio's coming.

The preparation builds to a climax. Mountains begin to show themselves. The unbroken jungle yields to a shore of swiftly changing beauty. A phenomenon of trees growing wild, yet planted in orchard-rows, is explained by the coincidence of rivers and the sea, working on a malleable shore.

The surf has laid down parellel and often concentric arcs of land where for ages the slow deposit of sand and silt filled former bays. The receding waves left ridges. Seeds blew between them, sprang up, and wove those amazing forest patterns.

There are sand dunes shaped into forms of embroidered beauty by the sea, and wind-swept in an overlaid tracery of straight lines by the Prevailing Westerlies. Colors of sea, sand, foliage and sky blend in the swiftly-changing scene, and then we have our pre-view of Rio.

The pre-view is Victoria, a miniature of Brazil's metropolis. We pass Victoria's own, smaller, Sugar Loaf, its curving beaches, and then land on the bay.

Above the City

The Captain asks us if we liked the pre-view, and one of the passengers makes bold to express, for several of us, the following dire threat:

"Sir, by general consent of the passengers here assembled, we inform you that a good view of Rio on the way down will save us the necessity of throwing you overboard."

After three days, crew and passengers feel like that, I mean chummy. The Captain, obviously bent on forestalling mutiny, gives us one glorious ride. He stays high enough to enhance the view instead of dropping, like a homing bird, by the shortest route.

He takes us past the Sugar Loaf and the Corcovado—a needle of rock 2,200 feet high and surmounted by the statute—itself 131 feet high—entitled "Christ the Redemptor." He goes on, circling the city with its looped garlands of beaches, and at last settles quietly on the bay some distance from the dock.

Now we begin to see the South America of great cities. Rio's natural setting probably has no equal in the world, and certainly no exact parallel. It is said that a city of huts would be made magnificent if set among Rio's forest-clad mountains, distinctive rock formations, and sparkling beaches. And Rio is no city of huts.

Its fine old architecture along the central Avenida, its touch of the modern in new skyscrapers, the European flavor of its culture—plus something entirely Brazilian, its broad esplanades, busy traffic, modernistic new apartment houses, pavements tiled in black and white mosaics, many monuments and fine residences, add distinction to the natural setting.

And always, seen in changing lights of the day and night, Sugar Loaf and Corcovado brood over the city—watchful in the early morning, bold and sheer in the blaze of noonday, and present with quiet assurance when nightfall turns them into outlines of velvet-black beneath the southern heavens with their cross of flaming stars.

James Sawders

Mosaic Pavements
One of the Entrancing Surprises to Visitors in Brazilian Capital

CHICAGO
ILL.
June 14, 1888

Fifty years after

To mark the memorable address delivered fifty years ago by Mrs. Eddy to the National Christian Scientist Association in Chicago, The Christian Science Monitor will publish a special article on June 14, 1938. Photographs and an eye-witness account not previously published will be included.

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$50,000 Forecast For Kidnap Search

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, chairman of a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, predicted today that $50,000 would be appropriated "as a matter of course" for hunting the kidnapers of little James Bailey Cash.

President Roosevelt writing to Vice-President Garner yesterday, attached a report from the Budget Bureau, saying the Federal Bureau of Investigation had asked the $50,000 "on account of the expenses it is anticipated will be incurred in the investigation of the Cash kidnaping case."

Mr. Roosevelt said he concurred in the request.

PRINCETON, Fla., June 8 (AP)—Rewards for the capture of the kidnapers of James Bailey Cash, Jr., were augmented today to reach $5,000—half the amount of the ransom.

The Miami Daily News posted $1,000 for information furnished to authorities leading to the abductors' arrest. Rewards of similar amount had been offered by the County Commission, the Miami Beach City Council, and an anonymous Redlands citizen, and $500 rewards had been posted by the Palm Beach Council and a Pahokee resident.

Navy Plane Contract

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The Navy awarded yesterday a $1,910,395 contract to the Brewster Aernautical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., for airplanes. Details were not announced.

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Rumanian Youth Helps King Carol Keep Anniversary

The News

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 8 (AP)—The eighth anniversary of King Carol's accession to the Throne was celebrated today by an assemblage of Rumanian youth in the Capital.

The King, accompanied by Crown Prince Michael, addressed 10,000 children and 4,000 representatives of youth organizations before proceedings were ended by a heavy rain.

In the afternoon, runners brought to Bucharest wheat, flowers, and bits of earth from all parts of the Kingdom. One also brought water from a well at Vadul, where the King slaked his thirst when his plane made a forced landing on his return to Rumania, in 1930.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—One of the significant phases of the political situation in Rumania today is the effort which King Carol is making to fight the rise of Fascism. In the recent imprisonment of Cornelius Codreanu, head of the outlawed Iron Guard, it became clear that the Rumanian Government will not hesitate to use authoritarian measures.

Some observers believe the King's ultimate objective is a more democratic form of government and that the present policy is to hold the fort until such time as the Rumanian people are in a better position to assume full control of their affairs. Yet this is the familiar argument that has accompanied the introduction of practically every dictatorship in modern Europe—dictatorships in which the "propitious moment" for more democracy has not come.

Liberty Suppressed

In the meantime, the Regime suppresses liberties. It prohibits all political meetings and holds the press in a grip of iron. It not only tells editors what they may not write and what they may write, but how they must write. Armand Calinescu, Minister of the Interior and Rumania's "strong man," called editors and told them that if they did not give him ardent and enthusiastic support he would find someone to edit the papers for them. All papers openly against the Regime are suppressed.

There are big signs up in all cafés forbidding discussion of public affairs and warning that such places are full of spies. Many proprietors, in fact, themselves are spies and if they do not spy well their places may be closed. One dares not say that taxes are too high or that prices are going up, or that the police have fined anyone unjustly or that false money abounds or that the streetcars are overcrowded. That's none of the citizen's business.

However, Government activity is not wholly negative. It is all preventive, but much is actively preventive. For example, there is control of prices. That is done here by the Government. Price tags abound in every show window. Actually, however, they no more control real transactions than the official value of the leu determines its real value. That is fixed by Rumania's "black bourse."

Usury Curbed

Interest on loans also has been lowered. Bankruptcies have been made more dangerous. In other words, it will not be so easy for usurers to decieve and exploit persons in need. Credit will be cheaper and more accessible. This measure may prove to be especially helpful for peasants.

The Rumanian Government is laying much emphasis on this fight against corruption. It is carrying it out, in fact, in a dramatic manner, such as Oriental monarchs used to employ. King Carol goes about the country on unannounced tours of inspection and these often are followed by disclosures of graft, as well as by the arrest of people in high places.

In addition to flagrant cases of graft, many cases of neglect and incompetence are being punished. Teachers, for example, must be punctual and loyal, They must dress and act decorously and serve as examples to pupils. Civil servants must be courteous and expeditious and all State employees must really serve the people. How far a static government, merely by commands and sanctions, can effect moral reforms one cannot forecast. Most Rumanians had come to believe that no civil servant, politician, or policeman could really be punished.

Training of Youth

Another authoritarian point in the Government's program is the training and organizing of youth. Here King Carol is following the examples of Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler. He has a comprehensive organization of boys and girls which represents a sort of glorified, militarized Y. M. C. A. In fact, the Rumanian Y. M. C. A. has become a part of the Regime's youth movement. The Y. M. C. A. camp has been put at the service of the Royal Fascists. King Carol's boys and girls exercise, drill, play games, and do many useful social tasks. They are supposed to become so interested in play, growing strong, and parading that they will forget politics. It can be said the King is doing more for the Rumanian youth than any ruler in the country's history.

The Administration itself is completely authoritarian. District governors are army officers appointed by King Carol, or his War Minister. Martial law prevails. All important cases are brought before military courts. Laws are made by edicts.

A Propaganda Ministry tries to direct the thinking of the people. By press, radio, and meetings it seeks to degrade the enemies of the Regime and to exalt its leaders. The people of the opposition are portrayed as traitors. Many supporters of the Iron Guards are placed under arrest or sent into exile.

For the time being, King Carol has crushed the Iron Guard movement. He has temporarily eliminated the "Rumanian Hitler." Whether or not the victory is permanent, one cannot say. The final outcome of this experiment depends on European developments. King Carol in Rumania and Dr. Bela von Imredy in Hungary are both attempting much the same experiment, fighting Fascism by means of authoritarianism.

Ortiz Keeps Faith in Democracy As Argentina's Way to Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In reading his first Message to Congress, to inaugurate the seventy-fifth legislative session, President Oritz emphasized that he retained his faith in democracy. His first words, indeed were for the purpose of formally recording such faith, although he added that political definitions should temporarily be set on one side to facilitate a national effort to improve the social situation and raise the general standards of living and culture.

As a last word on the doctrinal situation he warned that his regime would not remain indifferent to the necessity of improving electoral practices and organization "within the essential principles of the Saenz Peña law." The Saenz Peña law established the secret vote in Argentina.

Señor Ortiz was not happy about trade and finance and insisted on a policy of strict economy. Inferentially, he criticized the "squandermania" of the closing year of the preceding Administration, for he pointed out that it was difficult to reduce charges once these had been expanded. Later, in the Chamber debate, a Deputy said the past had been known as a time of "small houses and great men" and hoped the present period would not come to be known as one of "big houses and small men." This was a reference to the millions spent in expropriation and building in the last months of ex-President Justo's term.

Official revenue last year totaled 1,230,000,000 pesos, the "highest ever," yet, while the new President was able to congratulate the country on another year "without deficit," the fact remained that expenditure had been equal to income. There was widespread criticism at the time the extra expenditure was commenced, and at the end of the budgetary year the press sympathized with Señor Ortiz because of the "unfortunate and unjustified heritage."

Prudent Cut in Expenses

The new Executive himself stated in his Message:

"No doubt can exist that 1937 was an exceptional period, and it is not possible to count on so abundant a revenue in the present financial year. It will therefore be essential to effect a prudent restriction in expenditure. The sum spent last year must also be considered exceptional, and cannot be accepted as a basis for Governmental expenditure in normal or lean years."

President Ortiz did not say so, but he could have added that last year witnessed one of the most prosperous harvests of practically all the food products which Argentina sells to the world, with a profitable price level. This year, unfavorable climatic factors, principally, are responsible for harvests and exports which are likely to be the lowest since 1925. For the first quarter of 1938 exports of wheat were less than one third of the amount for last year's corresponding period; linseed was down to nearly one half, and maize shipments were but 120,000 compared with 2,470,000 tons. The position is made worse because the Ortiz Administration has to pay for a higher volume of imports ordered on the strength of the last harvest and to maintain, for a time at least, the accelerated pace of bureaucratic expenditure. In South America there are obvious political objections to the summary dismissal of public employees no matter how recent their appointments may be.

Consolidation of Justice

A drastic—almost sensational—clean-up of the Courts was confirmed as imminent by President Ortiz in his reference to the task of "consolidating justice." He said that the justice promised in the preamble of the Constitution must be made a fact, and it was necessary that "all Courts should be distinguished for the same rectitude as the Supreme Court." To attain this object, he said, the Government intended to appoint as judges only those persons of "proved intelligence and honesty."

Soon after this outspoken criticism of the Magistrature by the President, it was stated that the new Minister of Justice and Public Instruction was preparing a cleanup of the Courts which would include the impeachment of several Judges whose conduct and decisions have been the butt of general criticism. The Garcia will case has been a cause celebre in this respect. Later, an independent conservative submitted a bill to the Chamber of Deputies which, if given effect, would place the whole personnel of the Buenos Aires City Courts under dismissal unless confirmed in their positions by the Government. A radical change in impeachment proceedings, to facilitate and expedite these, was included.

Foreign Minister Commended

Señor Ortiz, cognizant of the unsatisfactory relationships with neighboring countries during the preceding regime, paid a compliment Foreign Minister, Dr. José Maria Cantilo. Inter-American relations were described as "most cordial" and there was a special word for the friendship between Argentina and Brazil which had been "strengthened by a number of acts" and meetings between Executives and Ministers. There were more felicitous words for the results of Dr. Cantilo's visit to Chile which produced the Beagle arbitration agreement; for the United States which sent the aerial mission on the President's assumption of power; and for Great Britain which sent the cruiser Exeter for the inauguration of the George Canning monument.

The message was devoted preferentially to the social situation, and Señor Ortiz recommended that the Legislature set to work in earnest to solve "many urgent problems."

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Jobless Insurance Hopes Wane

OTTAWA, June 8 (CP)—It is not likely the necessary co-operation of the Provinces will be obtained in time to produce a national unemployment insurance scheme at the present session, Prime Minister King told the House of Commons June 6.

The question was raised by H. J. Barber, British Columbia Conservative, who recalled such a measure was forecast in the speech from the Throne.

Premier King replied that when Parliament met it had been the hope of the Government to obtain co-operation of the Provinces in an amendment to the British North America Act that would empower the Dominion Parliament to enact an unemployment insurance measure. That hope had been expressed in the Throne speech.

"The Government has not received such endorsation of the view that this Parliament should be given power to enact the proposed bill," the Prime Minister said. He still hoped the approval of dissenting Provinces might be obtained but it is not the intention of the Government to "coerce" the Provinces with respect to any legislation dealing with social problems.

"Our aim is to be helpful," the Prime Minister said, "It looks at the moment that it is not possible to get co-operation of the Provinces before this session ends but if we do get it the bill will be introduced."

Moorland Cottage Of Novelist Hardy Sold to Farmer

DORCHESTER, England, June 8 (AP)—The moorland cottage where Thomas Hardy, the novelist, was born June 2, 1840, and which he wanted to remain the home "of an ordinary laborer living in an ordinary laborer's world," was sold today to a local farmer, P. F. Parsons.

The seller was Lady Hanbury, widow of Sir Cecil Hanbury. Before he passed on in 1928 Hardy had asked Sir Cecil to keep the cottage so it would be "taken no particular notice of by anybody, certainly not by sightseeing tourists."

The eight-room house with old earthen walls stands at the edge of Puddleton Heath, a stretch of wild moorland which Hardy called "Egdon Heath" in his novels. There the novelist wrote "Far From the Madding Crowd" and "Under the Greenwood Tree."

American admirers of Hardy erected a granite column beside the cottage in 1931.

Mr. Parsons, who has been a tenant of a neighboring farm, said he did not know what he would do with the cottage. The price was not announced.

Ontario Auto Plates In New 'Blaze' Paint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario's 1939 automobile license plates will have white figures on a black background, and will be of the new spectralite construction, which daylight and night tests have shown to be superior to ordinary paint, announces Premier M. F. Hepburn.

The new spectralite construction is a process of cement and glass, furnishing unusual vision by night. The Government was so pleased with it that the same glass and cement material may be used in the gradual replacement of present highway signs in which "cat's eyes" are used for warning signs.

'Take Me, Too'

Wide World

Family Outing

PARIS—On a bicycle built for two, parents join other cycling fans in an outing. The problem of what to do with the "third" is solved happily. It is generally conceded that possible capacity of trailers is entirely in ratio to foot power.

France Modifies 40-Hour Week Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—While America ponders the pros and cons of following France's example and instituting a 40-hour working week, the French Government has issued a decree modifying the application of this labor law. In effect this constitutes an admission that the working week of five eight-hour days is impractical.

Because an outright reversal of the 40-hour week in France is politically impossible—so far, at least—the decree promulgated recently by the Daladier Cabinet retains the "principle" of the short period introduced by Socialist Premier Léon Blum in 1936.

But it is an open secret that were it not for the necessity of avoiding a clash with the powerful French Labor Federation—the C. G. T.—the Government would have gone a step further and instituted the 45-hour week.

2,000-Hour Year

The essence of the new system contained in the Cabinet's decree is what has become known as the "2,000-hour year." In other words, an average of 40 hours of labor a week is maintained—figuring on the basis of a 50-week year with two weeks holiday—but allowance is made for seasonal variations, and the possibility of catching up on lost hours of work is provided.

This modification comes on top of two previous retreats making exceptions to the 40-hour law in the case of national defense industries and airplane factories. It has been well received even by the labor unions, where the leaders have been obliged to recognize that strict application of the "5 and 8"—as the five-day week of eight-hour days was called.

Theoretically, the law instituting the 40-hour week in France never did provide for the "5 and 8" system. But the labor unions, sure of Government support under the Blum régime, insisted on its application in this way. Their main argument was that such a system would not only give leisure to the workers, but would oblige employers to hire additional employees and thus relieve unemployment.

Reduced Employment

Instead of having this beneficial effect, the 40-hour week as enforced by the labor union delegates actually resulted in increased unemployment. Official figures for full-time unemployment show a big increase this spring over the totals for both 1937 and 1936. Furthermore, part-time employment has spread greatly and become a serious problem affecting nearly a quarter of the workers of France.

The official report prefacing the recent decree implicitly recognizes this situation, stating that "labor regulations that fail to make allowances for the irregular rhythm of industrial production smother business." It emphasizes the aim of the new plan to enable the employer to adjust working hours to seasonal variations and to make up for time lost by holidays by enforced stoppage of the plant (for repairs or re-equipment, etc.) or of a single section of the factory. No allowance is made, however, for recovering time lost in strikes or lock-outs.

The decree has been criticized for complicating the employers' problem by requiring numerous formalities, such as the consent of a labor inspector for each week of more than 40 hours. The Government's response is that the rights of the workers must be carefully defended. Thus, an employer who exceeds the 40-hour weekly limit is prohibited from discharging any personnel within a month of having done so.

Congress Seeking To Agree on Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 8

Two possibilities as to United States restrictions on the maximum hours of labor are before the Congressional Conference Committee, now at work to reconcile the provisions of the House and Senate wage and hours measures.

The House bill provides a work week of 44 hours the first year, 42 the second, and 40 the third. The Senate bill sets up a control board to determine what standards shall be. No agreement has been reached by the Committee.

Peace Progress Of Recent Times Called Greatest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 8—The world has made more intelligent progress toward international peace during the last 20 years than during the preceding four centuries, Francis B. Sayre, United States Assistant Secretary of State, told Bryn Mawr graduates recently.

He spoke at the fifty-third Commencement exercises of Bryn Mawr College, at which President Marion Edwards Parks conferred degrees on 123 graduates, among them Eleanor A. Wilson Sayre, daughter of the principal speaker.

Mr. Sayre asserted that America must continue to uphold its principles of tolerance, individual freedom, and democracy. "Upon these three fruitful principles," he said, "our youthful Nation was built; to them in no small degree we owe what our Nation has become."

In commenting upon the situation in the world today, Mr. Sayre pointed out that "during the last few years, and particularly during the last few months, events have taken place which challenge the very existence of international order, and, indeed, the very fundamentals upon which alone a Christian civilization can be built."

"Civilization," he continued, "cannot be built except upon moral foundations. Mass killings, the taking of others' property by force, the flouting of the pledged word, undermine and threaten all human progress."

(Continued from Page 1)

and China was strongly denounced.

Two very significant decisions were taken by the Congress. One of these put the Socialists on record as ready to join in forming a National Government in time of war. The Congress also proclaimed that if efforts to preserve peace were to fail, the Socialists would be ready to fight, not only to protect France but to defend the "independence of all countries covered by France's signature." This is a far cry from the Socialist pacifism of 1913.

Despite the victory of the moderate element of the Socialist Party over the extremists—who wanted to push the Socialists into the opposition and thus bring down the Government—the outlook is not unclouded. A serious party schism marked the convention.

The revolutionary left wing headed by Marceau Pivert broke off to form a new French group called the "Socialist Workers and Peasant Party." Although only a small fraction of Socialists—perhaps one sixth—is expected to follow this extremist movement it might have uncomfortable electoral consequences later.

France to Fire on Planes

PERPIGNAN, France., June 8 (AP)—Premier Daladier completed an inspection of French defenses on the Spanish frontier yesterday and ordered artillery and air forces to shoot down any planes which again threatened French territory.

The strength of France's land and air forces at southern centers like Tarbes and Montpellier within a few hours of the border is estimated at about 60,000 men.

Of these troops only a few thousand anti-aircraft and aviation units are actually within sight of the frontier where reinforcements were rushed after bombers of "unknown nationality" from Spain thrice attacked French communities.

To prevent repetitions the Premier declared squadrons of French pursuit planes will guard the Spanish border region day and night.

Bargain Order Issued To Metropolitan Life

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The New York State Labor Board yesterday ordered the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to bargain collectively with the Industrial Insurance Agents Union, Local 30, an affiliate of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (CIO).

The decision, the first affecting a major insurance firm, concerns some 2,577 agents working in this city and in Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties in New York State.

The Board said a majority of the agents had designated the Union as their bargaining agent in an election last April 13 and that the company had refused the Union's request to bargain collectively.

The firm's defense was that its employees were not subject to the provisions of the state "Little Wagner Act."

India Hails Woman Legislator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—Mrs. R. Subbaryan, who is the first woman to be elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, has been honored by the Delhi Women's League. Men, versed in the business of the Assembly and all that it entails, also attended a reception given to her, to welcome a woman to their councils.

S. Satyamurti, a prominent member of the Congress Party, spoke of his pleasure, as a Madras Brahmin, to greet a Madras Brahmin woman. B. Desai, leader of the Opposition, declared that he was gratified to have a woman member in the Congress Party.

Mrs. Hannah Sen, who is the principal of the Lady Irwin College, spoke of the significance of the fact that, by her election, Mrs. Subbaryan had shown that women can take their place in public affairs unaided by any preferential treatment.

Mrs. Subbaryan, herself, was modest about the achievement. She would do all in her ability, she said, to further the cause for which, most especially, she had been elected. But alone she could do little. It was for the women of India to press the Congress Party for the legislation they desired.

Mrs. Subbaryan has had an interesting career. With the Begum Shah Nawaz she visited England as a member of the India Round-Table Conference. Several years later, she represented India on one of the Commissions of the League of Nations. She has a son at Cambridge University and a daughter who is preparing to go to Oxford next year.

Jamaica Plan: 'Back to Land'

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 8 (CP)—A £500,000 "back to the land" scheme as a step toward solving this British Colony's unemployment problem was in prospect on June 6. The Island's Government would embark on the project immediately, Acting Gov. C. C. Wooley announced June 4.

A special department with an experienced staff would be set up to devote its attention to the "back to the land" scheme.

Land would be bought by the Government and sold to the people on easy terms. Agricultural implements, seeds, roots, and stock would be provided and services of expert agriculturists would be available, the Acting Governor announced.

The plan would be begun as soon as labor conditions on the strike-beset island returned to normal. The announcement was coupled with the warning that the Administration would tolerate no repetition of disorders which have resulted in 11 fatalities, injuries to scores, and unestimated damage to property in riots and clashes between strikers and armed police since the first of May. Acting Governor Wooley asked strikers to use the services of a conciliation board set up by the late Governor, Sir Edward Denham.

The present labor trouble is a continuation of a strike started May 21. Stevedores and street cleaners walked out at that time in demand for wage increases. On May 29 a settlement was reached after two fatalities and a score of injuries.

But two days later the strikes broke out anew, this time joined by public works employees, railwaymen, sugar-estate workers, and employees of other industries. They have been joined by unemployed sympathizers.

Fatalities due to rioting have reached 11, with scores of injured and unestimated property damage. Colonial police and British sailors have been enlisted to restore order on the island.

Poles in Germany Complain

BERLIN, June 8 (AP)—Europe's minorities problem, which has reached a crucial stage in Czechoslovakia, also has aroused a small Polish group living in eastern parts of Germany to remind the Berlin Government of promises it made under the German-Polish nationality agreement.

[Last November Germany and Poland agreed there would be mutual respect for the rights of Germans living in Poland and Poles in Germany.]

The League of Poles in Germany presented a memorandum to Wilhelm Frick, Interior Minister, June 3, complaining of cultural and economic hardships which it said its members still suffered despite the agreement.

Polish Embassy circles denied knowledge of such a step, but the Interior Ministry today admitted receipt of a memorandum.

German officials said Germans living in Poland still suffered handicaps despite the 1937 agreement.

Official circles said an investigation was being carried on by the Interior Ministry's minority experts.

While the content of the memorandum was not revealed, reports from Warsaw indicated the chief complaint was Germany's failure to provide more Polish grammar schools, especially in Silesia.

Another complaint was that local authorities were handicapping the work of Polish cultural societies. The Poles also charged they were being urged to withdraw savings deposits from Polish banks and that propaganda was being spread urging boycott of Polish shops.

Canada Shelves Beaver Art

OTTAWA, June 8 (CP)—Because beavers don't bear nine kittens there will be no beaver and nine little ones—representing the Dominion and the nine Provinces—over the Peace Arch at the entrance of the Parliament Buildings here.

A clay model of the group was made in preparation for carving in stone. Then someone disclosed mother beavers produce only three or four little beavers in a litter. Now the model has been cast aside in one corner of the modeling room in the basement of the Parliament Buildings.

Work this year completed carvings of the national emblems and wild flowers around the arch, but the stone slab at the center top remains bare until architects can think of a more suitable national emblem than the beavers.

The beavers are not alone in their discarded glory. A marble bust of the Duke of Windsor, modeled when he was the Prince of Wales at the time of the official opening of the Parliament Buildings in 1919, stands in a corner of the basement room. Why it was never placed with other statues around Parliament Hill is a mystery officials cannot solve.

Rotarian Favors Tolerance to Talk Of U. S. Liberals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—A 98-member Rotary delegation, representing 60 foreign nations, is en route to the Rotary International Convention at San Francisco, June 19 to 24. Heading the group, which reached New York on board the steamship Britannic, of the Cunard White Star Lines, June 6, is Thomas Warren of Wolverhampton, England, President of Rotary International, and Director of Education at Wolverhampton.

The party left at once for Washington and will stop in Chicago on its way to the Pacific Coast, where it will visit Los Angeles Rotarians and attend the International Rotary Parliament at Del Monte, before proceeding to the San Francisco meeting.

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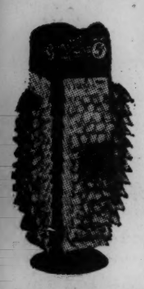

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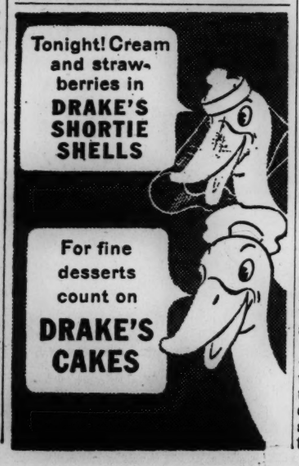

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FIFTH FLOOR — ANNEX

U. S. Protests to Japanese On Bombing Canton Campus

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The American Government protested to the Japanese Consul General at Hong Kong today against the bombing by Japanese airplanes of the campus of the American-endowed Lingnan University at Canton.

The State Department said this country's protest was delivered to the Japanese official by Addison E. Southard, United States Consul General at Hong Kong.

The Department said Mr. Southard cabled that three Japanese bombs fell on the western end of the campus at the edge of the Athletic field 200 yards from houses occupied by Americans.

CANTON, China, June 8 (AP)—Two new bombardments today raised civilian casualties in this city to at least 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded in 12 successive days of Japanese air raids.

Two American-owned properties, Lingnam University and oil tanks of the Standard Oil Company, were struck by Japanese bombs today.

The oil tanks burst into flame, spreading a conflagration that burned the terminal of the Canton-Hankow Railroad and a 16-car train that just had arrived from Hankow, temporary seat of China's Government.

At least 300 new civilian casualties were inflicted on Honam Island, an industrial district. Several Japanese bombs, apparently aimed at the Pearl River Bridge, exploded in Honam's congested areas, demolishing about 100 houses.

It was estimated fully 500,000 inhabitants of this war-crowded city of about 1,000,000 had fled. About one third of its residences have been vacated.

Power Station Hit

A direct hit on Canton's power station cut off electric power, disabling the city's air alarm system and crippling hospital services. Police dashed from house to house ringing doorbells to warn inhabitants as the Japanese planes came over, first before daybreak and later in mid-morning. The city's telephone system was silenced, making more difficult the work of relief and public safety.

Besides the power station and railroad terminal, which still was burning hours after the second raid, the Japanese explosive and incendiary bombs caused heaviest damage at a cement works and a British-owned waterworks.

Government buildings, the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, commemorating the founder of China's Republic, and several schools and universities were damaged.

University Struck

Three of the bombs dropped from 31 raiding planes struck Lingnam University which is attended by several exchange students from the United States. The university is about a mile and a half from the nearest military objective, an anti-aircraft battery on Honam Island in the Pearl River. Thirty-one Americans, three British and one German are members of the faculty.

Flight from the city was hastened by belief the attacks might be the signal for a general Japanese offensive in South China. Officials ordered women and children to leave, and transportation facilities could not cope with the rush.

Alarm was increased by pamphlets from Japanese warplanes yesterday on Swatow, 170 miles northeast of Canton, warning that the war zone now was extended to South China and urging the seaport's inhabitants to flee immediately.

They warned "retreating Chinese armies would occasion bloodshed although Japanese forces are anxious to protect lives."

Anti-aircraft defenses proved ineffective against the Japanese air raiders. Chinese warplanes have battled the invaders in the air only about a half dozen times since the outbreak of the war 11 months ago.

Apparently both planes and guns are inadequate in number and are being shuttled back and forth between the north and south in an effort to make the most of them.

There were unconfirmed reports that a new squadron of Soviet Russian-manufactured airplanes would take over the task of battling Japanese bombers at Canton.

Irrigating Rice in Japan

H. Armstrong Roberts

Peasants Tread Crude Waterwheel Near Osaka

No Labor Seems Too Great to the Nipponese to Obtain a Supply of Their "King of Grains," Which Is the Chief Item of the Menu Three Times a Day

U. S. Protests Japanese Raid On University

(Continued from Page 1)

incided with the bombing of Gandia, a British-operated Spanish port, 36 miles south of Valencia, early today.

This attack by Spanish Insurgent airplanes raised to twelve the number of foreign ships sunk or damaged by insurgent air bombs in Spanish harbors within the past two weeks.

British protests to Gen. Francisco Franco have not diminished the bombardments. Some authoritative observers in London have expressed belief that the Insurgent leader no longer may be able to control foreign fliers in his Army.

There have been numerous demands from British newspapers that the Government take firm action, even the pro-Government press joining in.

Some newspapers suggested that Italian and German planes attached to General Franco's army deliberately were singling out British shipping for attack, in defiance of General Franco's orders.

Informed sources said the United States was seeking more information before replying finally to Britain's invitation to join a neutral commission to investigate the bombings in Spain, to determine whether they are directed solely at military objectives.

Norway and Sweden, the only other nations invited, have accepted.

The United States' inquiries were made to Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador at Washington, who referred them back to London.

Even should the United States decline the invitation it is believed unlikely Britain will abandon the idea.

Insurgents Continue Raids

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier) June 8 (AP)—Spanish Insurgent planes continued their destructive raids on Government cities of the Mediterranean coast, Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante, and also raided Figueras, junction on rail and highway lines between France and Government Spain. Hundreds were killed or injured in raids yesterday and today on the coastal cities.

Dispatches from Barcelona said 40 persons were killed and 60 wounded and 30 houses destroyed at Figueras.

Alicante was raided for the third time in 24 hours, bringing the Town's incomplete casualty list to 53 killed and 170 injured.

The Belgian Consulate and the Victoria Hotel were destroyed at Alicante.

The Spanish Government announced 144 Insurgent aviators, among them 54 Italians and 46 Germans, had been captured since the beginning of the war.

Seaplane Bombs Gandia

GANDIA, Spain, June 8 (AP)—A lone seaplane bombed and machine-gunned this British-operated port on Government Spain's Mediterranean coast in a moonlight raid early today, damaging a British dredger so seriously that it sank a few hours later.

The harbor of Gandia, 36 miles south of Valencia, is a small modern port, owned by a British company.

Edwin Apfel, British manager of the port placed the damage at 1,500,000 pesetas (about $87,000). He said the harbor was never used for anything except legitimate shipping, mainly fruit and vegetables.

A Madrid dispatch, however, said Gandia had been used for about two weeks as a port of call for British destroyers and cruisers, owing to the frequent air raids on Valencia. Roofs in Gandia were clearly marked with British colors.

Beef Ship Delayed

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 8 (AP)—Forty-five of the crew of 50 on the British refrigerated freighter Celtic Star today protested to Capt. George Cummings against what they believed to be a decision to carry a load of chilled beef to Valencia, Spain.

The vessel was damaged in Valencia harbor in April. The seamen said in the protest they would not go beyond Gibraltar. Sailing was delayed.

Rice Japanese Food Mainstay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Rice, which Japanese call the "king of grains," is very emphatically the food mainstay for the Island Empire. The typical Japanese—apart from a small minority in the larger towns who have become partly westernized in their tastes—eats it three times a day. The regular accompaniment to rice at the morning meal consists of beancurd soup and a very bitter pickled plum as an appetizer, with perhaps some seaweed. Fish, vegetables, pickles, and beancurd are supplementary dishes at other meals. But rice is the central item in the Japanese menu. The per capital consumption of rice in Japan is a little over five bushels a year. The average crop yield has been doubled in the last generation.

The peasants operate the simple machinery which regulates the flow of irrigation water into the rice-fields. Rice culture depends on a regular and even supply of water and Japan has developed a far flung irrigation system. The cultivation of rice is mainly by hand in Japan and one often sees peasants, the men in broadbrimmed hats, with picturesque straw raincoats, on the many rainy days in Japan, the women barelegged, with kerchiefs around their heads, working up to their knees in the muddy water.

Rice cultivation has been brought to a high state of efficiency. Japan's two largest colonies, Korea and Formosa, both produce a surplus of rice; and, with the aid of these supplies, Japan is self-sufficient as regards its most important food. The district near Osaka is one of the richest in Japan; but rice is grown even where natural conditions are not favorable, as in the northeastern Prefectures of Japan's main island and in the northern island of Hokkaido. One often sees tiny patches of irrigated rice-land clinging to the steep slopes of Japan's many hills and mountains. The average Japanese will make almost any sacrifice to obtain his three rice meals a day and prefers Japanese grown rice to imported varieties.

Postal Delay?—Ask Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A bit of war humor is reported by the American magazine, China Weekly Review, as a joke on itself—and the Japanese Army Headquarters at Peiping.

It seems that the headquarters recently sent a letter to the Review, saying: "This is simply to inform you that we discontinue to subscribe to your paper when our subscription expires . . . until such time when we can receive the paper much quicker as before. (Signed) Y. Nakagawa."

The Review parenthetically points out that this communication from Headquarters, Imperial Japanese Forces in China, required three weeks to make the trip from Japanese-controlled Peiping to Shanghai though under Chinese control the trip took but 30 hours by train and six to eight hours by airplane. Continuing, the Review says:

"We naturally are sorry to lose such an old subscriber as the Headquarters of the Imperial Japanese Forces at Peking (previously Tientsin) as our records show that the Headquarters has been on our subscription list for no less than 15 years. But, and we are now paraphrasing our reply to Mr. Nakagawa,

"'Upon investigation we find that the delay which you have experienced in receiving your copies of the Review is not due to any fault on our part as the paper has been deposited in the Shanghai Post Office regularly every Friday . . . We therefore assume that the cause of the irregularity is two-fold: First, the intervention of the Imperial Japanese Forces which has disrupted railway and air communications and postal services all over the country. Second, the Japanese censors in the post offices in Tientsin and Peiping also have been responsible for delays and in some cases, allegedly, the complete loss of valuable mail.'"

The Review goes on to note that illegal Japanese interference with the mail has been a matter of strong protest on the part of the foreign diplomatic authorities in China.

Summer Palace Site For Peiping Hotel, Plan of Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although little information has been received of really concrete plans for rehabilitation of North China under Japanese auspices, one report is of special interest—that a large hotel for foreigners is to be set up in the grounds of the Summer Palace five miles northwest of Peiping.

It is peculiarly ironical that such a plan should be brought forward under the Rising Sun flag, for it was to the fact that the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi diverted large sums of money to the construction of this pleasure place that much of the blame was attributed for defeat of her forces in the Sino-Japanese war of her time.

Actually the Summer Palace would be an excellent site for a tourist hotel. There is a hill, a lake, pavilions, bridges, yellow-tiled buildings, and—so far—a brooding air of mysterious antiquity. That last could hardly be expected to survive the bustling Japanese urge to tidy things up and to apply new paint, but though mystery would vanish, splendid grounds would remain. To them could be added the near-by ruins of the old Summer Palace, dynamited and burned by Allied troops in the middle of the past century, and many pagodas, temples, and other amenities of the near-by Western Hills district.

Chinese Adopt Swift Mobile Tactics

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—As China's warfare has in most of its phases moved away from the sphere of easy and direct news coverage—as contrasted with the "Shanghai wars" of 1932 and 1937 which literally sat in the correspondents' laps — day-by-day developments become harder to trace, but in broad outline some interesting trends are evident from a long view.

Chief among these is the pronounced Chinese shift to a swift-moving mobile type of tactics, long practiced with success by the Chinese Communists — formerly against the National Government, more recently against Japan—and pronounced by experts the one convincing Chinese answer to an invader's heavier mechanization.

In conjunction with these military tactics there is greater employment of partisan supporters drawn from the peasantry and sometimes working in company with Chinese troops out of uniform for guerrilla warfare. Much misunderstanding has been caused by careless references to actual bandits as guerrilla fighters, and it must be admitted by even the most pro-Chinese of observers that many of these so-called guerrillas, although troublesome to the Japanese forces all about such cities as Nanking and Shanghai, have proved themselves far worse enemies to the helpless peasantry of their own population than they have to the Japanese Army.

Japanese Qualities

On the Japanese side, there seems to have been little capacity to adapt tactics to the changing nature of an inland campaign save that in certain particulars—artillery fire and airplane bombing—the continuation of the campaign has brought increased technical skill. Japan's military ability seems primarily to lie in such qualities as capacity for learning according to the instruction book, coupled with undoubted courage, and unwillingness to retreat. This last quality is regarded by many neutral military men as a questionable asset and at times a liability.

From the beginning of the fighting last summer, it has been the Chinese military view that this must be a prolonged campaign. Most recent observations from Hankow compare its potentialities to the historic "Hundred Years War" although on a basis of the resources of the countries involved, and conditions of modern warfare, this seems inevitably a major exaggeration. But at any rate, barring some debacle on the Chinese side such as the annihilation of a large part of the present army and the capture of huge quantities of supplies—contingencies guarded against with care since the disasters attending the fall of Nanking—it seems likely that the view of Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Shantung-Anhwei-Kiangsu war zone, may prove accurate when he forecasts a long succession of round-and-round and seesaw battles.

The Japanese can virtually always advance along a line of communication, carried forward by the weight of their mechanized units. But with the improvement of their flank technique and on a basis of knowledge of the country—and, to as large a degree as possible, the collaboration of the peasantry—the Chinese not only can oppose frontal resistance but hit from the sides and rear. When their own communications are gravely menaced or cut, the advancing Japanese must whirl and strike back. Thus their progress is likely to be erratic and achieved at increasing cost as their communication lines lengthen. Wherever the Japanese may be in interior China, that in general must be the picture of their situation unless or until Chinese resistance collapses.

Expensive for Japan

While Japan professes to be ready and able to wage a long war in China, this is contrary to the original plan which provided only for a brief and sucessful campaign in North China. Day by day the theater of operations has been enlarged. More and more men and supplies are required for the mere maintenance of communications. It is a very expensive business. Perhaps Japan can keep it up for a long time, but China too has extensive resources and an actually rising morale.

Meanwhile, despite Japan's recent landing at Amoy and other activities along the South China coast, most observers in China are still inclined to think that there is no settled Niponese policy or comprehensive aggressive program south of the Yangtze.

There have, of course, been many sporadic strokes including recent vigorous bombings of Canton and the two Canton railways to Hankow and Kowloon and to Hong Kong. But although Japan has embarked on a new general offensive it appears that the campaign must inevitably center on Shantung, Honan, and adjacent Provinces rather than the southern coastal area where there always is jeopardy over collision with British interest and where the expenditure of men, money, and effort is not likely to be rewarded with any gains really in proportion.

Amoy is in rather a special position, because it is situated directly opposite Japan's island of Formosa, and is the most nearly contiguous point of anywhere on the South China coast. Certainly if there is any intention of using this as a base for pushing into South China, this port could be quickly and well served from Formosa. No doubt is felt but that it can be, and perhaps to an extent already has been, made into a base enjoying protection of the Navy, which carried out the landing operations.

Many observers incline to the view that the Japanese primarily hope to check the flow of war materials into China through Fukien and Kwantung ports, to which foreign coastal vessels have entry. Amoy's International Settlement has had a foreign population of about 250 as compared with 40,000 Chinese, and a few other foreigners have been living in Amoy City (Chinese) and on the near-by mainland. The treaty port was opened in 1842. It has one of the finest natural harbors on the coast, and is numbered among the most important customs ports south of Shanghai.

Japanese Advance On Rail Junction

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, June 8

Japanese invaders moved with little opposition today against the railway crossroads of Central China. Dispatches from the front said capture of Chengchow, junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lung Hai railway lines, appeared assured.

Chinese admitted for the first time the loss of Kaifeng, ancient Chinese Capital 40 miles east of Chengchow. Indicating Chengchow would not be defended vigorously, Chinese said no decisive engagements could be fought in the Central China area until the Japanese advance had rolled over the flat countryside, on which the invaders have an advantage through motorized equipment and superior aircraft, and had reached rugged country.

Japanese Losses Heavy

SHANGHAI, June 8 (AP)—Casualties in recent fighting in Central China have raised the Japanese total to well past 300,000 and the Chinese to more than 1,000,000, foreign military authorities estimated today.

These estimates, based on undisclosed sources of information, said Japanese had lost 32,000 killed between April 1 and May 22, including fighting about Taierchwang, Suchow, and Lini in Shantung Province.

In the Shanghai and Hangchow area it was estimated the Japanese had lost 300 killed and 700 wounded, mostly in recent guerrilla fighting.

Shanghai Shows War Effects: 130,796 of 700,000 at Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A grimly graphic picture of the aftermath of warfare in Shanghai is afforded by the report just issued by the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The total of Shanghai workers now employed in this whole area is 130,796. This compares with more than 135,000 formerly employed in the Eastern District alone.. It contrasts with about 340,000 workers in the foreign areas which are now virtually the only places where industry is in operation, or around 700,000 to 800,000 if the whole vicinity—including Woosung and Lunghwa where no industry now operates—is taken into consideration.

Before the hostilities there were in the whole area, including the two foreign settlements and Greater Shanghai, around 8,000 factories, of which 3,801 were in the International Settlement and registered with the Industrial Section. Now the total number of factories in operation is 1,861, all in the foreign areas or on "extra-Settlement roads."

The Eastern District is now employing 38,153 workers. It formerly had more than 2,000 factories. There are now 109 factories of which 33 are Japanese owned, 30 British, 11 American, 20 Chinese, 12 German, and three of other ownership.

In some cases the workers are taken into this district by transport specially provided, as trams and buses are still not allowed to operate. The report remarks: "Except for military traffic, most of the district still presents its deserted wartime appearance." It goes on to add: "In addition to the large number of fires which at the time of hostilities destroyed many crowded sections of industrial districts and rendered difficult the problem of workers' future housing, there also have been fires in the Yangtzepoo districts since the cessation of hostilities, which have again reduced available housing accommodation."

Even yet, no complete statement of industrial losses in the whole Shanghai area has been compiled but some sample details give a clue as to the pitcure. Of the 88 Chinese Cotton mills in China, 30 were in the Shanghai area. Seven were in the British and American defense sectors, and these kept working despite minor shell damage, but the remaining 23 mills with approximately 758,000 spindles all have been more or less damaged and only one small mill has resumed.

Of the 50 Chinese knitting factories in Shanghai, 15 were completely destroyed, nine managing to move some of their machinery before destruction. Silk filatures suffered heavily, and have lost $100,000,000 in the past half-year through destruction and loss of trade, with three-quarters of the total number destroyed. The Commercial Press plant lost sixteen million Chinese dollars through the 1932 war and between half a million and a million dollars more damage was done in the recent fighting.

There is some optimistic talk of "Shanghai's power to come back" but the Japanese attitude thus far has not been helpful in this respect. Purely Chinese enterprises are experiencing many troubles, such as refusal of necessary permits for resumption unless a Japanese interest manifests itself. Foreign enterprises are likewise having difficulties, while the continued shutting off of the hinterland means that markets are extremely restricted. Many Chinese do not advocate restoration of industry in Shanghai lest the Japanese benefit, and it seems certain that much future emphasis will be placed on industrial deevlopment in the interior.

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Search for Knowledge

WE NOTICED the island almost as soon as we arrived at our bungalow in Looe. In fact, we could hardly do otherwise. It lay right under the window of our lounge. During the next three weeks, we came to know its outward aspect well. Every day the sun blazed down upon its solitary green hill, its one white house with farm buildings attached, its yellow cliffs, its stretch of gray sand.

We were often and early abroad during that short stay in Cornwall. We drove to the very edge of the Lizard, where the lighthouse looks down on the rock-angered sea, along roads so steep and narrow and stony that, in spite of our utmost effort, we covered in three hours no more than eighteen miles. We circled the now silent streets of St. Just, a village near Land's End, round which the deserted tin mines stand gauntly etched against the skies. We went constantly over the wild moors in the middle of the Duchy, where the few and scattered inhabitants, shivering on stormy nights in the little stone cottages, will tell you that they hear in the roar and thunder of the wind the voice of Tregeagle, the wicked steward of a dozen Cornish legends. We walked out to Gurnard's Head, on the other side of Cornwall from Looe; we climbed out to Pentire Point; and we stood on the cliffs of Tintagel, thinking of Arthur and Tennyson and Malory and the Knights of the Round Table.

* * *

YET, DESPITE THESE many and various journeys, despite also our bathing, and even our interludes of castle-building on the sands, we were in the bungalow a good deal. We therefore saw the island under almost every possible aspect—in the fresh light of early morning, in the burning glare of the mid-day sun, cooled by the creeping shadows of evening, and silvered by the beams of the full moon, with the Eddystone Lighthouse, sixteen miles away, winking confidentially over one shoulder. During all that time, the island was utterly deserted. We saw upon it no single sign of movement of any kind. Absolute peace, undisturbed tranquillity reigned over it all. It looked like an island that history had completely forgotten.

The guide books were similarly oblivious. They told us that Looe Island was a mile in circumference, that a party of Finns had once lived on it, and that it was the largest island in Cornwall. But beyond that—nothing. This stimulated rather than assuaged our curiosity.

* * *

THEN, HAPPILY, ONE of the pipes in the bungalow burst. In using this word "happily" I speak, of course, not as a careful householder, but as a disinterested seeker after knowledge. It was a Sunday, and we had no idea where the plumber lived; but the constant drip of water was disturbing the neighbors, so something had to be done.

We therefore sallied forth into the streets of Looe, searching keenly for anyone who looked like a plumber. Presently we espied a gentleman of weatherbeaten aspect, wearing a blue jersey and a peaked cap. He was leaning over a wall, gazing at the broad waters of the River Looe and the quiet village railway station of the Great Western, fifty feet below him, in a meditative and abstracted manner.

"He does not look at all like a plumber," I whispered to Elizabeth.

"Nevertheless, he probably *is* a plumber," returned Elizabeth, "because he has obviously forgotten his tools. Anyway, he has a most benevolent appearance."

So we went up to him, roused him from his reverie, and put our question. He refused to commit himself as to the exact state of his knowledge in regard to burst pipes, but he volunteered to come to the bungalow and take a look round. He was unable to do anything to the pipes; but he told us where to find the plumber, and he also told us something about Looe Island. The gentleman who owns it, he said, is a teacher in the London Royal Academy of Music and, when he is in residence on the island, he makes his own furniture and builds his own boats. He told us further that whales are occasionally stranded on the island, and that we might find additional information in the church at Talland, a mile and a half away along the coast.

That afternoon we went to Talland, and discovered the story of the island plainly set forth. It is a place of ancient legend, and a local antiquarian has conjectured that Joseph of Arimathea may have been a tin merchant and visited Looe Island on his way to Glastonbury in Somerset. There is, in fact, or was till recently in this part of Cornwall, a lullaby that runs: "Joseph was a tin-man, and the miners loved him well." All this, however, is in the realms of conjecture. What cannot be gainsaid is that today peace broods over Looe Island with a sure protection.

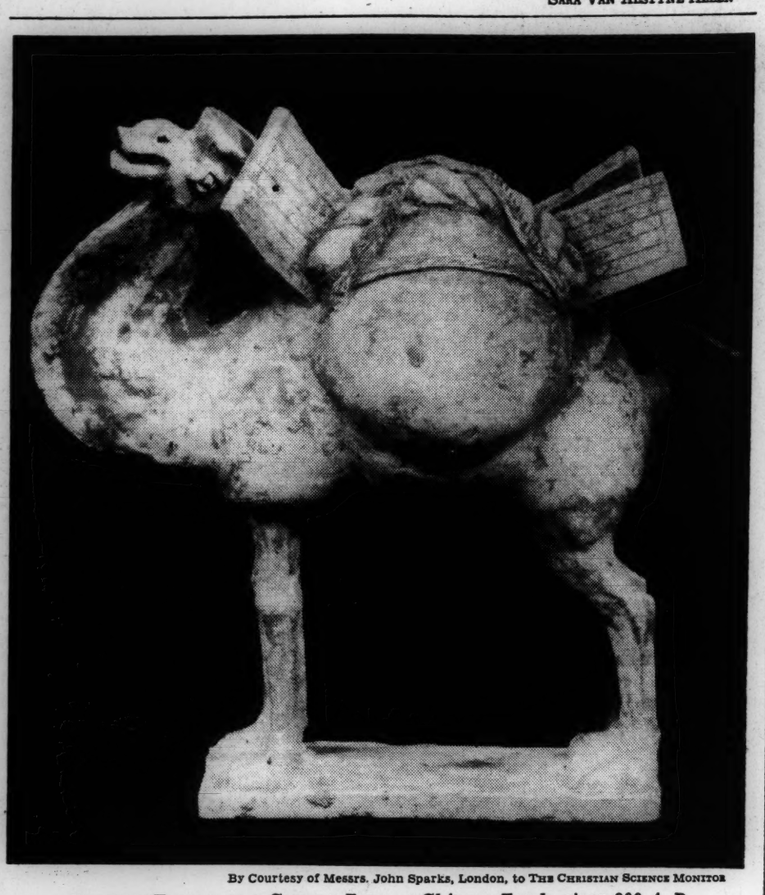
H. H.

This Disenchanted Isle

THERE are no flowers here
Along this disenchanted isle,
Nor does there float
A single leaf
To welcome home the lonely sea.

Against the sand the waters press
Their dream, their hope
Of loveliness.
And sometimes in the sun there lies
A white shell open to the skies.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN



By Courtesy of Messrs. John Sparks, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POTTERY FIGURE OF A CAMEL: *From a Chinese Tomb, circa 800 A. D.*

THE singular understanding of animal moods, exhibited by the Chinese throughout their long artistic history, is seen to advantage in this figure dating from the T'ang Dynasty. The creature has just risen to its feet, fully loaded, and appears to be protesting half-heartedly about the weight. Not all the pottery figures that have been unearthed from this period are of equal aesthetic value; it was evidently possible, even in those days, to buy cheap, poorly modeled animals. Such a vigorous, well-observed beast as this is in a class by itself.

Posy for a Sun Dial

STAY your step to bind a wreath
Harlequined with flowers
To make of bloom and honey breath
A carnival of hours!

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

A Castle Overlooking Tunis

ON A HIGH cliff overlooking the hills of Tunis and the bay of Carthage, stands a fairy castle, Sidi Bou Said, built without a blue-print by Arab masons and decorators under the direction of Baron d'Erlanger. The marble floors of the inner courts are divided in the center by a shallow channel through which runs cool clear water, on whose surface float occasional scarlet camelias and rose petals, dropped listlessly into this fairy stream by some unseen Nubian sentinel.

From the latticed balcony that surrounded this courtyard came the sounds of a chattering male chorus. Ancient music had been studied and taught to these Arab singers by our host. As we mounted the wide marble staircase leading to the library, the pungent fragrance of sandalwood filled the air. Intricately carved doors were pushed silently aside by two ebony-colored servants in white native dress, and we stood amazed at the beauty and intoxicating aroma of this library of ancient manuscripts. The cases, each more exquisitely carved in sandalwood than its neighbor, stood in rows in the center of the room, with latticed open-work doors to let the soft air circulate throughout the shelves and their precious contents.

At each end of this great gallery the wise architect left huge open panels to frame the views beyond. At one end the Bay of Carthage lay below us in limpid iridescence, reflecting a new moon, rising over the hilltops of the opposite shore. The western window framed an African sunset, fading into evening mists that rise over the endless desert; in the foreground the garden pool, a long narrow path of water between two walls of dark cypress trees, lay placid as a mirror, while white peacocks made their stately way in single file along the top of the garden wall, silhouetted against the coral-pink sky. Slowly down the marble steps went these birds of grandeur to the edge of the dark pool and drank their evening draught, spreading their glittering tails. . . .

Enveloped in a long black cloak, our host led us through the gardens and down winding paths, from one level to the next. We fed the young gazelles that trotted out unafraid, watching us with wide, dark eyes.

We felt completely removed from reality. Surrounded by exotic beauty and isolated from all suggestion of modern chaos, Baron d'Erlanger seemed to have succeeded in his desire to live apart from life and be at peace.—From "Heads and Tales," by MALVINA HOFFMAN. (New York: Scribner.)

The Simplicity of Christian Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SIMPLICITY, the characteristic of the truly childlike, is the keynote of Christian Science.

For centuries Bible students have pondered upon the importance of that beautiful incident in the healing ministry of the great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, when he took little children into his arms and blessed them, saying (Mark 10:14, 15): "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein."

Possibly many have wondered why the Master was so emphatic in his assertion that the child-consciousness, so lacking in material knowledge and consequently in material ways of thinking, is the only type of thought that can find entrance into the kingdom of God. Others, perhaps not realizing that it is possible to enter the kingdom of heaven, or reign of harmony, here and now, have not thought it necessary to search for the meaning of this decisive statement.

Christian Science, whose teachings and healing works follow those of the Master, reveals today the necessity of expressing the simplicity of the child, in order to experience the harmony already bestowed on man by his divine Father-Mother God. Simplicity is the essential nature of one whose thought is pure, innocent, full of love and confidence in the reality of good. Throughout the inspired pages of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn that it is by understanding the allness of God, good, and trusting it, with the natural simplicity of the child, that false, material beliefs—which are only the result of ignorance of the true nature of God, divine Love—are eliminated first from thought, and then from experience.

We see, then, that it is through spiritual understanding, not material knowledge, that the reign of harmony, health, happiness, and real progress appears and remains in human experience. Not the piling up of material wealth, prestige, or power, but the ever-increasing understanding and proof in everyday life of God as omnipresent Love, inexhaustible Life, omnipotent Mind, unfolds the wonders of the presence of divine Love ever with us. And this can be accomplished only through the utilization of those childlike qualities that enable us trustingly to rely on God to care for man, His image and likeness.

We cannot too resolutely turn our gaze from the blurred, suffering view presented by the physical senses, and hold it to the harmonious, spiritual glories which are the natural inheritance of each beloved child of God. For holding simply, humbly, and gratefully to the fact of man's forever oneness with divine Love, inevitably dispels any mist or difficulty which the belief in a limited, material sense of existence imposes. Doubt and fear vanish before the realization that God is the only power and presence; and pain, lack, and sorrow flee before the understanding of Mind's all-harmonious activity.

Clearly discerning humanity's need of childlike simplicity, so that it may accept the great truths of spiritual existence and thereby prove man's dominion over all evil, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 110 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Beloved children, the world has need of you, —and more as children than as men and women: it needs your innocence, unselfishness, faithful affection, uncontaminated lives." Then, realizing that only through the continued maintenance of these qualities can true freedom be gained, she continues, "You need also to watch, and pray that you preserve these virtues unstained, and lose them not through contact with the world."

Throughout the world Christian Science Sunday Schools are furnishing constant proofs of the ability of children and young people to heal individual problems through the practical understanding of God and man which they have gained while there. With heartfelt gratitude and joy the writer recalls two instances of healing in her own case when, many years ago, she had the privilege of attending a Christian Science Sunday School. She was unaware when these healings, one of which was of an organic nature, actually took place, but as her thought was lifted to the realization of man's inseparable unity with God, good, through the study of the weekly Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, she one day found that she was completely healed.

Simplicity of thought, then, that grasps the great spiritual facts of being, and unswervingly adheres to them, is what humanity needs today. On pages 126 and 127 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes: "One thing is eternally here; it reigns supreme to-day, to-morrow, forever. We need it in our homes, at our firesides, on our altars, for with it win we the race of the centuries. We have it only as we live it. This is that needful one thing—divine Science, whereby thought is *spiritualized*, reaching outward and upward to Science in Christianity, Science in medicine, in physics, and in metaphysics."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Wise Layman

IF IT were impossible to be a reasonably cultured human being without an intimate and technical knowledge of the difficult art of painting, few indeed would be able to claim such a title. But just as a vast number of intelligent people enrich their lives by reading books without the least notion of the technical subtleties of writing, so with this also. . . .

The difference between a cultured and an uncultured reaction to any picture remains, from this point of view, merely a matter of a greater or less degree of sensitivity. Apart from a very small minority of professional artists and professional critics, we are all laymen in these things. The hope which those of us entertain who desire to thicken out our normal human consciousness by something that goes a little deeper, is not to become professional technicians in the problems of applying pigment to canvas, but to learn something through the medium of the artist's success in such application, of that subtler vision of his. . . .

And though it will be forever impossible to all save artists to appreciate the actual accomplishment in any particular picture from the point of view of the difficulties overcome, and the new contributions in technical and mathematical mastery of form and color, it would be a foolish ignoring of the past experiences of the human race itself to relegate this lay appreciation of what painting reveals to us to an insignificant and negligible backwater of the subject.

Rembrandt will remain Rembrandt (as Beethoven will remain Beethoven), not because the human race will ever know by what legerdemain he overcame the difficulties of his medium (this we must leave to future Cezannes or Picassos who study his canvases), but because of the grandeur and originality of his peculiar response to Nature and to the mathematical patterns and rhythms envolved in Nature.—From "The Meaning of Culture," by JOHN COWPER POWYS. (New York: Norton.)

The Fields

PATIENT, eternal and fruitful, over the still earth spreading,
Holding in their deep bosoms the secret of seed and harvest,
Lying beyond all knowledge, waiting the changing seasons,
Waiting the thrust of the plowshare turning the soil like wavelets,
Waiting the will of the sower, the hoofsteps of straining horses.
Stretching from sea to forest, reaching from river to mountain,
Quickening to spring showers and rays of the sun downpouring,
Tranquil alike 'n summer, and the long white rest of winter.
Man may not measure their bigness, for his perceptions are bounded,
Man can but plow and harrow, and drop the grain in the furrow.
Later his hands will gather that which the fields have yielded;
Bread for him and his children, food for his hungry cattle.
Bare in the autumn stillness, save for the shining stubble,
Yet they remain forever the symbol of peace and plenty.

EDWIN CARLILE LITSEY

LA SENCILLEZ DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA SENCILLEZ, característica de lo verdaderamente infantil, es el principio fundamental de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Hace siglos que los lectores de la Biblia han ponderado la importancia de aquel incidente tan bello de la obra de curación del gran Guía Cristo Jesús, cuando cogió a los niñitos en brazos, bendiciéndoles y diciendo (San Marcos, 10:14, 15): "Dejad a los niños venir a mí, y no se lo estorbéis; porque de los tales es el reino de Dios. En verdad os digo, que el que no recibiere el reino de Dios como un niño, no entrará en él."

Tal vez muchos quisieran saber por qué el Maestro acentuó tanto su declaración de que la conciencia infantil, tan falta de conocimientos materiales y por consiguiente de modos de pensar materiales, es la única clase de pensamiento que tiene entrada en el reino de Dios. Otros, quizás, que no comprenden que es posible entrar en el reino de Dios, el reino de la armonía, ahora y aquí mismo, no han sentido el impulso de averiguar el significado de esa declaración tan explícita.

La Ciencia Cristiana, cuyas enseñanzas y obras sanadoras siguen las del Maestro, revela hoy en día la necesidad de expresar la sencillez del niño para experimentar la armonía que su Padre-Madre divino ha otorgado al hombre. Sencillez es la naturaleza esencial de aquel cuyo pensamiento es puro, cándido, lleno de amor y de confianza en la realidad del bien. A través de todas las páginas del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy se aprende que es por la comprensión de la totalidad de Dios, el bien, y la confianza que tenemos en ella con la sencillez natural del niño, que las creencias materiales y falsas—que resultan sólo de la ignorancia respecto a la naturaleza verdadera de Dios, el Amor divino—pueden eliminarse, primero del pensamiento y luego de la experiencia.

Vemos, pues, que es por medio del entendimiento espiritual y no de los conocimientos materiales que el reino de la armonía, salud y felicidad, o sea, del progreso verdadero, puede manifestarse y permanecer en la experiencia humana. No es la acumulación de riquezas materiales, ni de prestigio o poder, sino la comprensión cada vez más clara, con su prueba práctica en la vida cotidiana, de que Dios es Amor omnipresente, Vida inagotable y Mente omnipotente, lo que desarrolla la maravilla de ese Amor divino que está siempre con nosotros. Y esto puede realizarse sólo mediante la utilización de aquellas cualidades propias de los niños que nos capacitan para confiar sin reservas en que Dios cuidará del hombre, Su imagen y semejanza.

Es menester que apartemos la vista decididamente del cuadro de confusión y sufrimiento presentado por los sentidos físicos, fijándonos más bien en las glorias espirituales y armoniosas que son la herencia natural de todo hijo bien amado de Dios. Porque si nos atenemos sencilla, humilde y agradecidamente al hecho de la eterna unidad del hombre con el Amor divino, se desvanecerá inevitablemente cualquier sospecha o dificultad que nos imponga la creencia en un sentido material y limitado de la existencia. La duda y el temor huyen ante el entendimiento de que Dios es el único poder y la única presencia, y la pena, la escasez y el dolor desaparecen ante el entendimiento de la actividad armoniosa de la Mente divina.

Comprendiendo claramente que lo que la humanidad necesita es la sencillez característica de los niños, para poder aceptar las grandes verdades de la existencia espiritual, demostrando así el dominio del hombre sobre toda clase de mal, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en la página 110 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Queridos niños, el mundo os necesita —y más como niños que como hombres y mujeres; necesita vuestro candor, vuestra generosidad, vuestra lealtad, vuestras vidas inocentes." Luego, comprendiendo que la libertad verdadera puede lograrse sólo a fuerza de mantener estas cualidades cuidadosamente, continúa: "También tenéis que velar y orar para preservar estas virtudes sin mancilla, y no perderlas en el contacto con el mundo."

En todas partes del mundo las Escuelas Dominicales de la Ciencia Cristiana están dando pruebas constantemente de la capacidad de los jóvenes y niños para curar los problemas individuales por medio del entendimiento práctico de Dios y del hombre que han ganado allí. Con profunda gratitud y alegría el autor de este artículo recuerda dos casos de curación que él mismo experimentó, cuando, hace algunos años, tuvo el privilegio de asistir a una Escuela Dominical de la Ciencia Cristiana. No se dió cuenta de cuándo estas curas se llevaron a cabo, una de las cuales fué de naturaleza orgánica; sino a medida que su pensamiento se elevó a la unión inseparable entre el hombre y Dios, el bien, mediante el estudio de los sermones de lecciones semanales, que aparecen en el TRIMESTRAL DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA, iba mejorando, hasta que un día descubrió que estaba bien.

La sencillez del pensamiento, pues, que comprende los grandes hechos espirituales de la existencia, adhiriéndose a ellos con constancia, es lo que la humanidad necesita hoy en día. En las páginas 126 y 127 del libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Algo está eternamente con nosotros; reina con supremacía, hoy, mañana, sempiternamente. Lo necesitamos en nuestros hogares, sobre nuestros altares, porque con ello ganamos la carrera de los siglos. Lo tenemos solamente a medida que lo vivimos. Es la cosa que tanta falta nos hace—la Ciencia divina, por la cual el pensamiento se *espiritualiza*, extendiéndose hacia fuera, hacia arriba, a la Ciencia en el cristianismo, a la Ciencia en la medicina, en la física y en la metafísica."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Buying Bowls in Barcelona

OUR first blow was the discovery that the magic words that had worked such wonders in London were of no use in Barcelona. In fact, they had a disastrous effect. When we looked rather patronizing and said in our frightful Spanish that the order would be very large, a dazed look would come into the shopman's eyes and he would say dubiously that he did not think he could do much for us. When we added, still hopeful, that it was for an hotel, he looked still more shaken, but when we finally asked him to produce catalogues he brightened completely. Apparently this was decisive and there was only one prescribed way of dealing with it. He would assure us, still so politely, that he could do nothing for us, but that So-and-So's down the street had much better things than he and were so much cheaper. . . .

After a bit we learned wisdom and the art of shopping in Barcelona. When we wanted fruit bowls, for instance, we went into an enormous china shop full of garish tiles, hideous pottery, umbrella stands, and the most frightful plaques to put on garden walls. We became entranced in rows and rows of impossible flower vases and meanwhile our eyes were furtively looking everywhere to see if we could discover a bowl. Eventually I spotted a very attractive blue and white one, a copy of an old Catalan design. Archie picked it up casually.

"Have you any more like this?" he asked cautiously.

The salesman promptly said, "No"; but a Catalan saying "No" is as charming as most people saying "Yes." However, the result is the same. Archie sighed deeply.

"What a pity! My wife had her heart on a dozen like this and I am sure she would be very happy with six. But I will put it here so that she does not see it."

This, of course, was my cue.

"What a marvelous bowl!" I exclaimed, leaving my minute examination of Japanese tea-services. "Oh, Archie, do you think they might have some more?"

"I am afraid not." Archie was firm. "This is the only one in the shop."

The salesman was so overcome by my disappointment that he admitted there might be another one somewhere in the back regions. Would we care to come into the other part of the shop? It was very dirty, but there might be something there we would like. . . .

The salesman got a feather duster and we set to work to get at the lovely Catalan designs and colours. Of course, there were dozens of bowls that we wanted—big flat fruit ones with formal flower designs in oranges and blues; little brown and yellow ones . . . ; bigger ones for soup; and lovely little shiny chocolate-brown honey jars. We spent hours there and helped the salesman make out our list. Then, streaked with dust, . . . but victorious, we reeled back to the hotel for a welcome bath and dinner.—From "Hotel in Spain," by NANCY JOHNSTONE. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Vacation Child

RUN, Tony, run and see
The green leaves on the tree!
It never did seem true
That skies could be so blue.

That hills and fields could look
Just like your picture-book,
That flowers people found
In shops grew from the ground.

Run up and down and out
And in and laugh and shout:
"Oh, mother, here he comes,
A real bee that hums!"

SARA KING CARLETON

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Sea-Going Cookery for Cruises in Small Yachts

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Week-End Voyaging in 'The Boat' Means Food in the Larder

While Amateur Galley-Cooks Concoct Tasty Dishes For the Skipper and Themselves to Eat on Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bremerton, Wash.

Along in the last days of each winter, high school boys in Kitsap County, Wash., begin to talk about going to Alaska with the fishing fleets. They don't get started much before June but anticipation of an adventure is just as important to enjoyment as actual realization, so they talk and talk about big times ahead. Some even take cooking, knowing that a good cook is likely to be welcomed on most any boat.

A vocational cooking teacher, being a bit hazy herself about what fishermen ate on their long Alaskan trips—and mindful too of the numbers of people now owning small boats with little galleys in them—looked up a real fisherman named Mac and got a collection of recipes for the boys. She guarantees the flavors because she's "eaten after" the fisherman. He's a landlubber railroad man all winter when his boat is tied up at Ballard, the Scandinavian suburb of Seattle, but he owns his own fishing boat and takes time out for fishing three months out of the year.

The clams used by Mac were hand-dug, home-canned, and deliciously sea-fragrant. For the cooking class the boys used clams from the grocery store. Probably you who push off for that cruise up the coast next week end will have fresh ones. This recipe works with either:

Sea-Going Clam Chowder

(Serves 4 to 6 persons)

½ pound bacon
2 large dry onions
1 handful raw rice
1 pint canned clams and nectar
2 cups hot water (as needed)
Salt
Pepper
A few celery seeds
Paprika to taste
2 medium size potatoes
Small can pimientos
1 cup cream or ½ cup evaporated milk

Dice the bacon and fry out slowly to start the drippings. Add the onions diced, and the dry rice and fry until onions are clear but not brown. Drain nectar from the clams and add to the mixture, simmer 10 minutes. Add part of the water and simmer another 10 minutes. Add the seasonings, simmer a while longer, add the potatoes cut in inch dice, add pimientos cut in dice, simmer until potatoes are mealy and beginning to break up. Add clams. When actually ready to serve the meal, add the cream gradually and bring to scalding. Curdling may be prevented by adding the hot stock to the cream and then blending the whole mixture gently. The rice disappears, leaving an inimitably smooth consistency. If fresh clams are used, steam in the shells to open and use the nectar.

♪ ♪ ♪

Beans are standard equipment for the small boat. Here is a practical sea-faring style of cooking:

Brown Beans Troller Style

Pick over 1 pound brown beans, about 2 cups, wash off and cover with hot or cold water, add a piece of bacon rind and a few bacon drippings if needed. Simmer slowly, all morning or all evening, add water as needed; when mealy and tender add salt, pepper and white or brown sugar or molasses. Cook a little while longer, boiling fast in an uncovered kettle if necessary to thicken. Or a few beans may be mashed to thicken the juice. Serve with boiled potatoes, bread, butter, and a beverage.

VARIATION: If the sea-going stove has an oven, bake the beans after first boiling, including the bacon rind and seasonings. Dry mustard and tomato sauce may be used for additional seasonings.

♪ ♪ ♪

Of course, the first recipe you get from a fisherman is as elusive as the first olive out of a bottle. The rest come easy:

One Dish Breakfast

Butter a shallow pan, put in milk to depth of half an inch, season with salt and pepper, drop in eggs, well apart. When they begin to get firm, lift milk over each yolk with spoon; lift eggs out carefully to buttered toast and pour hot milk over each one to moisten the toast.

Bachelor's Delight

Save all bacon drippings. Put some in a skillet and when pan is hot, fill with sliced onions, season with salt, pepper and a little sugar, cook slowly, covered until tender, then add contents of a large can of corn, either cream or kernel style. Heat up and serve as main dish for supper.

Deep Sea Pork Chops

Get a 2-gallon stone crock and buy 28 to 30 medium size pork chops and 2 pounds of lard. Fry the pork chops medium done, not too brown, seasoning lightly with salt and pepper. As fast as a panful is cooked, pack in the crock, adding all the drippings. When all meat is packed, melt the lard and pour over the chops, cover with a plate or pan with weight on top, and put in cold place until lard is firm. Add more lard if meat is not completely covered.

When the meat is needed, scrape the fat off the meat and heat in the oven or on top of the stove, lacking an oven (do not fry as it dries out the meat). Serve with boiled potatoes and hot biscuit. The meat will keep a week or 10 days in weather cool enough to keep the lard firm. Lard may be used for frying potatoes and eggs.

Fried Bread for a Lean Larder

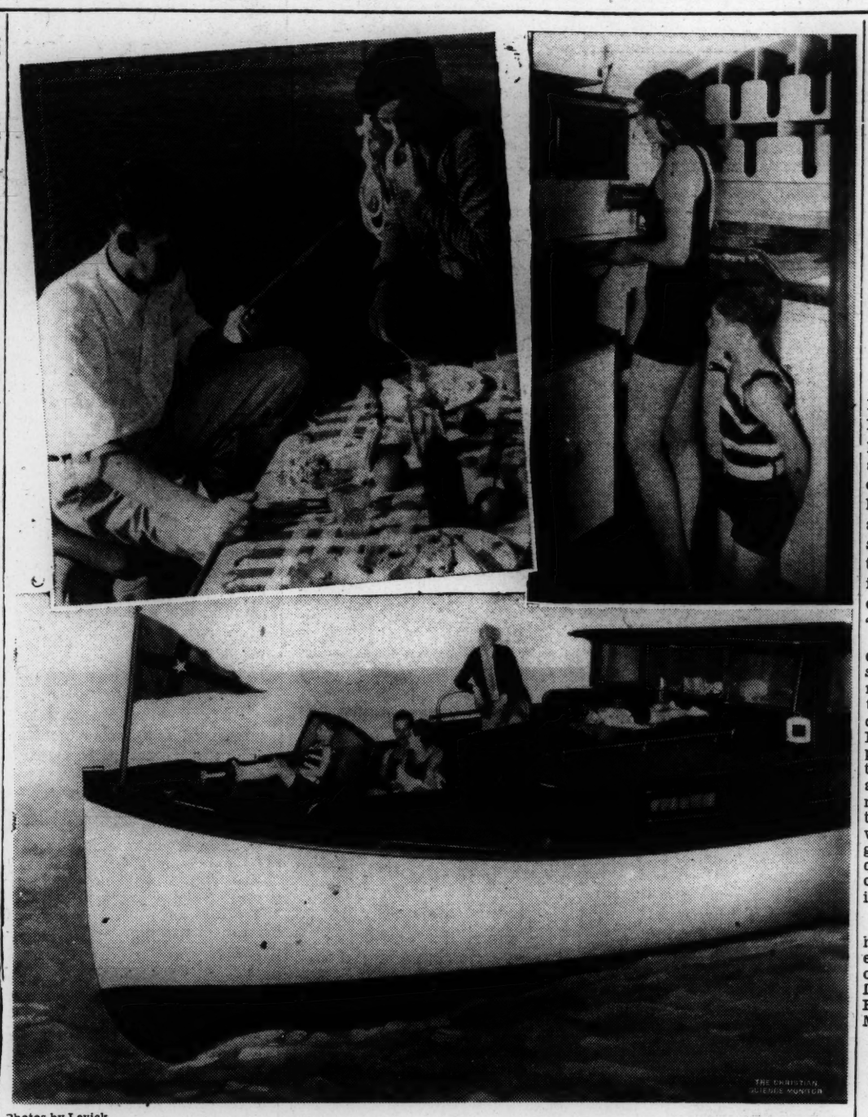
Dice stale bread (never moldy). Fry in bacon drippings, adding diced onion, salt and pepper. When brown, moisten with a little hot water, cover tightly and cook long enough to steam well. Serve with meat and gravy.

Cheese Omelet

Beat 2 eggs well, season, pour in a buttered skillet, cook until firm. Spread diced American cheese over a third of the surface. When cheese is melted roll up and serve with jelly and toast.

Glorified Beef Stew

Use flank steak cut in large dice, or beef short ribs. Cover with boiling water, add a handful of pearl barley, some diced onions, salt, and pepper. When meat has simmered tender, add diced potatoes and a handful of fine egg noodles. Cook till potatoes are mealy.



Photos by Levick

Upper Left—No Wet Sheet and Flowing Sea About This Peaceful Meal on Deck. Even the Bottle of "Pop" Stays Put. But There Are Times, Confides the Skipper, When One Eats Only What One Can Hold in One's Sun-Browned Fists; and His Spouse, as Sea-Cook, Is Expert at Holding Two Pans on a Rollicking Stove While She Stirs Concoctions in Both. Upper Right—There's Many a Sea-Cook and Cabin-Boy to Whom a Galley Like This One Seems the Height of Luxury, and Also Many a Tasty Sea-Going Meal That Was Dished Up From an Unassuming Little Stove in Some Much-Loved but Unpretentious Little Boat. Lower—Any Skipper and His Crew Will Tell You, Though, That There Is Nothing Quite So Satisfying as Week-End and Vacation Cruising, Whether in a Small Craft, a Modern Streamlined Speed Boat, or a Luxurious Yacht. And When Mealtime Comes Nothing Tastes Better Than Food Aboard

The Story of an Opera Singer

A Story of a Baby Who Smiled and a Girl Who Worked

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

This is a story of a Metropolitan Opera Company singer which never has been told before. It began some 20 years ago when a man and his wife who had lost both health and money, moved from the Midwest to Boulder, Colo. It might seem that they had little to share, but they knew that they would be happier if they gave what they could. So they began the search for a baby to adopt. They considered several and finally chose a little girl who had a happy smile.

When the child was three years old she was told honestly of all the circumstances and made to realize how important a part of her individuality that smile was. Meanwhile the parents were learning something about the true sources of abundance and health. There was more and more happiness in the home which overflowed in the song of the little girl. She sang while she dusted. When she was eight years old her foster parents bought a piano for her and the next day her lessons started. Later they gave her a college education, but the cost of her voice instruction she had to earn for herself. That meant getting up at 5:30 a. m. to finish her lessons and be ready for an 8 o'clock class at college, teaching piano up to 6 o'clock in the evening and then studying, fulfilling singing engagements, and somehow managing to tuck in two singing lessons each week.

Where Losing Was Winning

A classmate once told her that she never had any fun but she got a lot of enjoyment out of work. In her junior year at college she entered the Atwater Kent contest, winning her way up the finals in Colorado and then losing the decision. That was, she still thinks, the best thing that could possibly have happened to her. She had been diffident about entering the contest. She had not had a sufficient desire to win. She would correct that. She had majored in language because she might have to earn her living by teaching. Well, she still would be happy if she had to teach. But the contest had taught her that she wanted more than anything else, to sing. She could finish college as well as do considerable more preparation with her voice before going to New York City.

As she thought this through she realized that she had gained real strength in learning how to take disappointment. She had never before failed to accomplish anything that she had really wanted to do except to win in a high school debate. Now she had met her first major setback and it had not set her back at all, but rather advanced her.

A year later she won the Atwater Kent contest in Colorado and the people of Boulder had such faith in her that several organizations made up a fund to take her accompanist to the district finals in Texas. She won the regional and was awarded third place in the national finals.

Encouraged by "Home Folks"

That is how Josephine Antoine came to New York City. She used her scholarship first at the Curtis Institute, then at the Juillard School, all the time coaching with Mme. Sembrich. There were days when she lunched on a sandwich or a chocolate bar. But she was encouraged by the faith of the people of Boulder and by the knowledge of what her parents-by-adoption had done for her. Because she had received so much love and understanding, she was certain that she could not fail.

In the midst of the difficult times there came a Christmas package from home, a warm coat, and tucked into it a letter saying that she had been adopted for joy and had been a source of nothing but joy. And Josephine worked harder.

She was heard in a musical production at the Juillard School by Artur Bodanzky of the Metropolitan Opera Company. He had asked someone her name. When she was told this she sat down and wrote a little note, asking nothing, merely saying courteously, "I am the girl you heard at the Juillard School. My name is Josephine Antoine."

When word came that Mr. Bodanzky had arranged an audition at the Metropolitan, Miss Antoine was both surprised and grateful. She sang, and was given assurance of a contract. That was in January, 1935, and she had to keep the contract a secret until May when she joined the company, a year before the Juillard School took over the spring season at the opera and brought other students to public attention.

Too Busy for Stage Fright

Opera singers are always asked if they had stage fright at their debuts. The answer from Miss Antoine is—no. She has always been too busy, being the character in an opera, to be afraid at any time and even that first night, with a telegram from the people of Boulder pasted up in her dressing room and her foster parents and her home town voice teacher sitting high up in a box above the stage, she was busy, just singing.

And there is a second question, pretty sure to be put to young American singers who have not been schooled abroad: Are they conscious of missing the experience in small state opera houses in Europe, traditionally regarded as necessary preparation for the leading companies?

Miss Josephine Antoine
Member of the Metropolitan Opera Company

The answer to that is—yes and no. Miss Antoine had just two weeks to learn her debut role. That is, she had sung the music, but not in the language of her opening performance. That was not easy. Miss Antoine is aware that she does not know everything in the world about stage technique and voice. That is why she studies constantly. But she considers that coaching with Mme. Sembrich was pretty valuable preparation for any singer. And almost the only time that the chuckle goes out of her voice is when she demands, "How are the young singers to get opera experience in the United States unless they do go into the Metropolitan?"

She thinks that it would be "just wonderful" if there were more traveling opera companies in the United States, taking music to the people of the small towns and giving training to young singers.

Home Economics in Business

Trained Women Do Interesting Work in Big Firms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The group of home economics women in business is expanding, according to Miss Jane Tiffany Wagner, and the salaries being paid to women by business firms to assist in the promotion of household equipment, etc., range all the way from the living wage which can be earned by a girl fresh from college, to the $9,000 or $10,000 available to more than one expert.

"Not only manufacturers, but financial groups," Miss Wagner points out," have found places on their executive staffs for trained home economists. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has Helen Stacey doing research on how fatigue for operators can be lessened. A national chain of restaurants that has recently opened its first unit in New York maintains a laboratory kitchen in its Cleveland headquarters where Miss Eleanor Peregoy works with a large staff of assistants, supervising menus and laying down the mechanics of food production. Units of the company are in Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, and recently, when the houses in one city did not show reasonable profits, Miss Peregoy was sent out as a trouble shooter, to find the causes and remedy the situation.

Hotels, Newspapers

In the Statler hotels Miss Marie Casteen serves as head dietitian. In journalism the home economics specialist has achieved noteworthy success. Miss Edith Barber and other columnists in the newspaper and magazine field have become nationally known authorities in the field of cooking to literally hundreds of thousands of homes.

The onset of the New York World's Fair will focus the thought of the nation on all manner of variations and improvements in the art and standard of living, and new versions of specialization in home economics will naturally come into being as a result.

If you have found an electric iron which makes it possible for you to do a big job of ironing without fatigue, it is because some specialist in home economics has experimented with more handles than you'll probably ever see, and found one that passed all the energy-saving tests. New gadgets and conveniences to make the business of living in 1938 superior over living in 1937 have been developed as the result of the selective thought and study of some trained woman.

Household Equipment Experts

Generally speaking, in the field of household equipment, it is the staff economist who adds her practical knowledge as a housekeeper to the scientific skill of the company's research men and engineers. Miss Lucy Maltby is a percolator expert. Miss Margaret Mitchell tests aluminum cooking wares and thinks up new kitchen devices. Miss Isabel Young is an expert on the type of cans most serviceable to the majority of housewives. Miss Jessie McQueen is the home service counselor of the American Gas Association, and Miss Catherine Cleveland does the same kind of job for the Cotton Textile Institute.

These are but a few of the women who have made big names for themselves, and won the gratitude of literally millions of women for their contributions to the labor-saving ledger of national housekeeping. Some of the "names" made the jobs they now hold out of practically nothing. Others deliberately planned their training, and then campaigned for jobs already in existence or in process of evolution. In the organization of "Home Economics Women in Business" there is a New York group alone of 500 members, and some 20 groups all over the country are affiliated with the American Home Economics Association.

There will be some changes in the evolution of training for home economics specialists in the comparatively near future, Miss Wagner thinks. "We are now confronted with the question as to whether or not the home economics woman who wishes to go into business, as distinguished from teaching, should have a somewhat different preparation than she would have for teaching. Personally, I feel that college training for this group should include also some knowledge of journalism, public speaking, and typewriting. The girl who is after success in this field must be able to get along with people and she must have an agreeable personality. It would also help her, I am sure, to teach, for a year or two, before taking a business post."

Miss Wagner herself comes honestly by her association in the home economics field, for her mother, Mrs. Helen Wagner, now home economics director for the public schools of Des Moines, was one of the earliest home economics specialists.

Janet Mabie

Boston Brown Bread

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Measure and sift together
3 cups graham flour
1 cup corn meal
1 teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons soda. Add
1 cup dark molasses
1 cup sour milk
1 cup sweet milk and stir all together. Add
½ tablespoon melted lard and then
1 cup nuts and
1 cup raisins. Have ready four baking powder cans heated and greased. Fill each half way with dough. Place in a steamer over boiling water and cover. Steam 3 hours.

(Mrs.) A. M. J., Texas

Easy to Make for Gifts or Bazaars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I—Dish Covers of Oiled Silk

Kitchen gadgets are always interesting to make and fun to buy. A comparatively new item in this line is the oiled silk bowl cover for use in electric refrigerators or for any dishes of leftover food. Oiled silk may be bought at about fifty or sixty cents a yard, both in plain colors (or clear), or in colors with white polka dots, the latter being the more expensive. Also needed, besides thread, are bias binding in the double fold and in white or contrasting colors, and oval elastic. (The round elastic is difficult to stitch together, and the narrowest flat elastic is too wide.)

The kitchen cupboard will yield pattern requirements: a teacup, a sauce dish, a bread-and-butter plate, a dessert plate, a dinner plate, and as many other sizes as you wish. Place each of these on the oiled silk and trace around it with a pencil, then cut out the rounds. The teacup round will be used to cover a milk bottle, the next size will cover a teacup, etc. Five full sets of six covers each may be cut from a yard of silk, and there will be some left to start on the next set.

Those not over-skilled in the use of the sewing machine may wish to baste the binding around the covers first. With care, however, the double binding may be stitched directly around them. Fold under each end to leave a flat opening which does not overlap, and stitch as closely as possible to the edge of the binding without slipping off. Now run the oval elastic through the binding. It is stiff enough to run through without the help of a bodkin. Draw it through so the casing is gathered and the cover will slip over the edge of the bowl, then stitch the elastic firmly together by hand and close the opening.

Rusty Knives

I have removed long-standing rust from knife blades by sticking them upright in an onion and leaving them for some time. I then clean the blades with an ordinary cleaning.

(Mrs.) A. P. M., Colorado.

Manx Recipes From the Isle of Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Away from many boarding houses and hotels on the Island, and maybe even in some of their kitchens, but particularly in the farmhouse and cottage kitchens, cooking is accomplished by a special cooking book bearing the native term of "Skieau," signifying "by rule of thumb." This cook book owns no publisher, but is in the memories of the good Manx housewives, who have received from their mothers and grandmothers the ways and means of turning out dishes dear to the hearts of all Manxmen at home and abroad.

Bonnags

2 cups flour
1 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon baking powder
2 ozs. each of sultanas and currants

Mix dry ingredients, work in shortening, then mix with sufficient buttermilk, so that the fruit will not fall. Drop on to a greased pan, and cook the little cakes in a moderate oven. Sultanas and currants may be substituted with cut-up figs, or treacle (molasses).

Barley Cakes

1 teacup barley meal
Salt, and
Water sufficient to make into a stiff dough. Knead into rounds and roll thinly. Bake on a hot griddle, or in the oven. Bake on both sides. Should be eaten hot with butter and spread with cheese.

Bops

Bops are small cookies (or biscuits) hard as boards, about two inches round.
4 ounces flour
2 ounces lard, or shortening
1 teaspoon salt, and
Water sufficient to mix into a stiff dough, when the shortening has been rubbed in. Beat the dough well with a pole, and round out into small cakes, rather sunken in the middle. After being cooked in a moderate oven, fill the centers with butter, and soak in whatever liquid, milk, or soup, is being served.

Sollaghyn

Brisket of beef
4 quarts of water
Turnip
Carrots
Small onion
2 sprigs parsley
Salt and
Pepper

Serve with groats cooked thick as a loaf, and cut up into pieces.

Drumhead

Boil together potatoes and white cabbage, about a dozen average-sized potatoes to one fair cabbage. Mash together and serve with butter.

Kippers

The Isle of Man is famous for its kippers, which are herrings, split down the front, and smoked. Manx kippered herrings may always be identified because of the fact that the backbone of the herring lies to the left, whereas all other kippered herrings have the backbone to the right.

A. G. C.

Through the Editor's Window

In the Midst of Matters Tremendous

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Their avowed aim is the "continued education of members for intelligent citizen participation in shaping social programs." More than most organizations (more than "any," was said), they have a chance to discover in a broad and general way what is wrong with the world. Yet, in a world racked with social problems, this far-flung organization of debutantes, we are told, continues to a too great extent merely to play Lady Bountiful, to spend its time on courses that give a smattering of this and that, and to deal superficially with results instead of causes.

If the searching criticisms made by Struthers Burt in the June Forum applied only to the Junior Leagues of America, we should probably not pass some of them along for consideration. But to a degree, the "Junior League Ladies" have slipped into the way of many another group dedicated to social service. So while they hold out their palms to receive the chastising whacks of the ruler, the rest of us might improve ourselves by "listening in" on the censure.

Not that certain of the leagues do not put through excellent social service projects. Mr. Burt makes this clear by listing the types of the 183 projects being carried on by 137 of the 145 leagues. If, indeed, the Junior Leagues were purely social, athletic, or recreational, any social service projects at all would be all gain. But "they have made a promise and you have to take them seriously." Furthermore when "taken seriously" as an organization founded for the purpose quoted in the first sentence of this column, criticism, Mr. Burt feels, is in order.

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The groups vary, of course, but here is a sample of the "individual education of members" given by one of the most influential of the Junior League groups during the month of February of this year, as listed by Mr. Burt. We quote:

> Three days, scattered through the month, Garden course. Four days, ditto, Hospital Libraries Training Course. Four days, ditto, Occupational Therapy. Four days, ditto, Dancing Class. Feb. 4, Glee Club Concert. Four days, scattered through the month, Sewing Circle. On the afternoons of the Sewing Circle, Financial Discussion Group. (That must have been illuminating.) Three days, scattered through the Month, Religious Discussion, Group. Feb. 10, Hospital Committee Lunch, with speakers. Feb. 16, French Course. Feb. 28, Arts and Interests Committee, lunch. March 1, Flower Show.

During the time that this group was "engaged in this signal program of 'intelligent citizenship'" (the wording is his), Hitler, he points out, was preparing for Anschluss; flood season, an annual American event brought on largely by failure to study and put through a program of conservation and prevention, was again at hand; Russia was beginning another set of trials; the Japanese and Chinese were slaughtering one another; Spain was dragging along in its civil war; English children were being trained in the use of gas masks; 10,000,000 Americans were out of work; a crime was being committed every 12 seconds. . . .

Also, while another Junior League group was holding a much publicized intercity bridge tournament, an English expert was remarking that its particular city held the worst slums in the world, a statement afterward backed by the Housing Administrator of the United States.

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Instead of the type of study program described three paragraphs back, Mr. Burt suggests such study as would attempt to solve the problem of highway accidents; of the miserable appearance of our cities, towns, highways, and countrysides; of inequalities and wrongs in the field of education. Then there is the "servant problem," too, he reminds us.

Probably no organization dedicated to self-improvement and social improvement is living up to the urgent challenge of present-day needs. It seems difficult, too, for any of us to keep ourselves at the white heat of the emergency, to stay on our toes, to remember at all times that each of us is urgently needed as an "intelligent citizen" helping to shape social problems. It seems even less easy to do these things when one is wealthy. Young people who have never known anything else but an atmosphere of wealth, deserve our admiration and encouragement if they manage to emerge from the soporific which wealth can be, and "come to grips with intellectual candor and veracity," dealing courageously and practically with the fundamental causes behind our social problems of today.

In berating the "Junior League Ladies" Struthers Burt has, in fact, simply pointed out backslidings not alone of most of us women but of the human race. In the midst of matters tremendous, we give consuming attention to trifles. Let us, then, instead of sending the Junior League to the foot of the class, resolve to be more generous, all of us, in helping one another to achieve our mutual aim of "continued education for intelligent citizen participation in shaping social problems."

A Wednesday Column

Lucky Tiger
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CONTAINS no soap or foam-making chemicals. Cleanses the hair and scalp perfectly. Leaves the hair delightfully soft and sparkling. Rinses out quicker than soap. Costs little at your Beautician's or druggist's.

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The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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RUTH COLEMAN
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Mose Seeks Tenth Victory at Expense of Indians—Mrs. Prunaret Eliminated in Golf

Grove-Feller Meeting Is Billed for Fenway Park

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The long-awaited mound duel between Bob Grove, the "Old Master," and 19-year-old Bobby Feller, was scheduled for today. The Red Sox and Cleveland pitching aces almost got together at Fenway Park early last month, but they missed connections by one day. Grove's turn came on a Saturday and Feller's the following afternoon.

Coming on a week end, this attraction would draw more than 30,000 people. Grove has won nine and lost one. He undoubtedly is headed for a 20-victory year for the first time since 1935. Nobody thought he would ever reach that level again. But the stubborn ruggedness of his mountaineer background is carrying him through.

Feller Has Won Six

Although not as prominent this season as a strikeout artist, Feller is nevertheless one of baseball's rising young stylists. In 10 games he has fanned 56 batters. Only the veteran Buck Newsom tops him in the American League. Bobby has won six and lost one.

The youthful Cleveland star was driven out of the box in his May 8 Fenway Park appearance, yielding three hits, three passes and four runs in four innings. That afternoon Jack Wilson held the Indians to four hits and blanked them, 5 to 0.

Aside from the Grove-Feller duel, Boston is following with interest the Red Sox efforts to climb higher in the first division of the American League. Although the locals dropped a full game behind the pioneering Indians as a result of yesterday's 7-to-5 defeat, they held their own with the Yankees and Senators, who were beaten respectively by the White Sox and Browns. The Red Sox still hold an edge in their 1938 series with Cleveland—three won and two lost.

Weak Support

If the Red Sox fail to advance in the first division, it will probably be because they are not playing big league ball in the field. True, Jim Bagby, Jr., was pounded for 10 hits in 8⅔ innings yesterday, but like the previous day and several recent afternoons, the Sox gave their pitcher weak support. Hits that could be routine putouts are dropping in the outfield. Runs that are beating Joe Cronin's young pitchers should be avoided.

While the famed offense is winning games, fielding lapses are seldom mentioned. But yesterday the latest flaw in the team ruined whatever chance Bagby had of adding to his victory total.

However, Jimmy Foxx continues to dominate the American League in slugging. Double X added a homer, single and three runs batted in to his already sensational offensive average. By collecting two out of four facing Allen, Zuber and Humphries, Jim took over third place in the league's batting race. This morning he stood at .356, and was paced by only Trosky and Averill of Cleveland. Foxx was two-up in the homer race, with 15, and had driven 62 team mates across the plate.

Johnny Allen gave one of his pet temperamental displays at Fenway Park yesterday. When Joe Cronin complained to Umpire Bill McGowan about the pitcher's tattered shirt sleeve, he walked into the clubhouse and stayed there. Cleveland Manager Oscar Vitt's coaxing was useless. However, Vitt's latter announcement that a $250 fine would be deducted from his pay, must have made an impression with Allen.

The highlight of that game was 6⅔ innings of hitless relief pitching by Johnny Humphries, formerly of New Orleans. He shut the door on the Red Sox in the third inning, after they had scored five runs against Allen and Zuber.

The Holy Cross College pitching twins, Wilfred Lefebvre and Art Kenney, will join the Red Sox and Bees. Both are left-handers and are considered outstanding prospects in college ranks. Lefebvre joins the Red Sox tomorrow. Kenney will don a Bee uniform when they return from the West June 14.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First three and ties in each league)

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Trosky, Indians	42	151	37	58	.384
Averill, Indians	43	164	40	61	.372
Lavagetto, Dodgers	39	127	24	47	.370
Foxx, Red Sox	42	160	40	57	.356
McCormick, Reds	43	186	28	66	.355
Lombardi, Reds	22	113	13	40	.354

Home Runs

Foxx, Red Sox	15
Greenberg, Tigers	13
Goodman, Reds	13
York, Tigers	11
Ott, Giants	11
Medwick, Cardinals	8

Runs Batted In

Foxx, Red Sox	62
Averill, Indians	49
Ott, Giants	44
Galan, Cubs	41
Medwick, Cardinals	39
Keltner, Indians	37

A. A. U. Track Meet Set For Buffalo July 2-3

Entry blanks for the junior and senior A. A. U. track competition, to be held at Buffalo on July 2 and 3, are obtainable from Edward S. Parsons at Northeastern, chairman of the track and field committee of the New England A. A. U.

The New England association will send a team of seven or eight competitors to the championships, but all other competitors registered in this section are eligible to make the trip. Official New England representatives will be chosen after the sectional meet at Lynn on Monday night, June 27.

College Players For Boston's Major Clubs

WORCESTER, Mass., June 8 (AP)—Holy Cross' left-handed pitching twins, Wilfred Lefebvre of Pawtucket, R. I., and Art Kenney of Milford, will sign contracts with Boston major league clubs after their graduation today.

Lefebvre said he would report to the Red Sox on Thursday and the Bees have ordered Kenney to join them upon their return from their present western trip on June 14.

Kenney, who whipped Boston College with five hits yesterday, has won 14 games and lost two during his three years at Holy Cross. Lefebvre has hung up 16 triumphs against four defeats.

Charlie Brucato of Milford, captain and second baseman of the Holy Cross team, will go to Williamsport for a trial with that Eastern League team. Brucato batted an even .400 during the college season.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	29	14	.674
New York	24	17	.585
Washington	26	21	.553
Boston	23	19	.548
Detroit	21	23	.477
Philadelphia	17	24	.415
Chicago	14	23	.378
St. Louis	13	26	.333

Results June 7

St. Louis 11, Washington 8.
Cleveland 7, Boston 5.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 8, New York 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	29	16	.644
New York	26	16	.619
Boston	21	17	.553
Cincinnati	22	20	.524
Pittsburgh	20	20	.500
St. Louis	18	23	.439
Brooklyn	19	27	.427
Philadelphia	11	27	.289

Results June 7

Chicago 4, New York 2.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 6.
Other games postponed.

Budge Beats Destremeau

AUTEUIL, France, June 8 (AP)—Playing virtually errorless tennis, Don Budge swamped the young Frenchman, Bernard Destremeau, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4, today and gained a berth in the semifinal round of the French hard-court championships.

California Nine Beats Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8 (AP)—The touring University of California ball club visited here yesterday and spent the afternoon carving out a 9-3 triumph over the oft-beaten Yale nine to register its twelfth win of the eastern invasion. The Golden Bears now have a record of 12 wins against 2 losses since leaving the Pacific Coast and a season's mark of 36 victories in 42 games.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW. FENWAY PARK, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2195

Beaten in Quarter-Finals

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret

Bows to Mrs. Warren Beard, 2 Up, at Belmont Country Club in Massachusetts Women's Golf Tourney

Golfers Fire Away in Final Warm-Up for National Open

DENVER, Colo., June 8 (AP)—America's finest professional golfers, plus a sprinkling of fairly solid contenders from the amateur ranks, fired final practice shops today in the warm-up for the 1938 National Open championship.

The big show gets underway tomorrow. On the basis of practice spins and form-charts, it shaped up as a wide open scramble, with the seasoned campaigners apparently holding no great advantages over a contingent of lesser lights from all sections of the country. Only three places remained to be filled, by alternates, to bring the starting field up to maximum of 170.

Fairways of the Cherry Hill course were a patchwork of divots which only bore mute testimony to the fact the par 35-36—71 layout is considerably tougher than it looks on the surface.

"Fair Test"

Its 6826 yards spread out over narrow fairways, fringed by some ball-snaring water hazards, and terminating in postage-stamp-size greens. Despite considerable "squawking" over the extent of the rough and furrowing of sand traps, most pros rated Cherry Hills a "fair test."

Sub-par and even par performances for a full round have been conspicuously lacking during the pre-tournament play. Striking illustrations were yesterday's practice rounds in cold and rainy weather. Only Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., had a par-equalling effort for 18 holes. It's the consensus of railbirds that 285 won't be broken for 72 holes.

Whether the training sessions should serve as a medium of forecast was questionable, however, as most of the entrants obviously were not bearing down. Some played two balls on every shot, such as Gene Sarazen, twice former champion, and Dick Metz, the good-looking young Texan now campaigning out of Chicago. Others hit three or four shots from one spot, seeking the easiest way to master a course which thus far has yielded a minimum of golf prescribed for it as "standard," and which features the toughest three finishing holes any open has known in years.

Snead Score Best

The 68 produced by Sam Snead, a few days ago, remained as the best practice round as the championship aspirants took their last flings. Since then the West Virginia swatsmith has had his troubles. He took an approximate 78 yesterday.

Snead was playing in the same foursome with defending champion Ralph Guldahl, who had his share of grief, too. Guldahl, fumbling shots from the rough, unburdened himself of caustic comment at the idea of being compelled to play from "such heavy grass." A number of rivals made similar shots appear easy, however, and as Horton Smith pointed out: "One of the objects of this game is to stay on the fairways."

Sarazen, the only two-time winner on hand, dismissed the grumblings of some of his colleagues with the explanation: "They haven't played a course like this for years. Some of them want a polo field to work on. You have to control the ball here and some of the second shots call for real judgment."

Parade of the Horribles As Harvard Coaches Golf

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You can have golf championships, but I'll take that non-descript scramble of horribles who pose as golfers, but who, in reality, are members of the Harvard Coaches' Club, for mine. No tournament in history lists golfers of such unbelievable contrast, where ability ranks in the low 70s' to plain rank ability.

The Coaches' Club held its annual outing at Trapelo yesterday and poor Bill Duffy spent an anxious day as he watched the hackers dig up the course and put to shame the efforts of WPA workers. Originally the tournament established a titlist under a handicap system, but the champion tasted such ridicule and the handicapping became so bitter that individual and collective challenges have been substituted.

Fortunately good humor prevails at the 19th hole during the noon intermission and again in the evening when scores are recorded. Some of the scores are sung loud and long for any and all to heed and others are pried into the open only by subterfuge. The New Deal treasury figures suffer by comparison with some of the totals.

Stake Claims

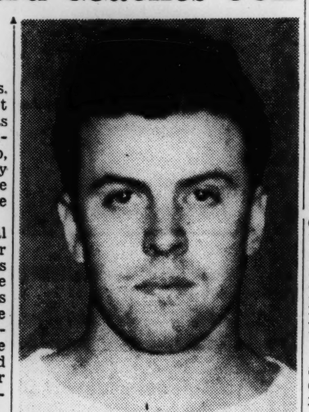
Consistency exists more in the mounting scores and lost balls than in the improved play. Golf rules and regulations are abided by for the most part, unless perhaps you find a ball on the fairway somewhere near the line of direction you hit. It is your ball unless the rightful owner stakes an immediate and menacing claim.

A serious note might have crept into the evening dinner if speech-making by the coaches had been permitted. Attempts were drowned out with songs and cheers and particularly the efforts of Clark Hodder, Harvard coach and 1936 state golf champion, to praise Wes Fesler, former Ohio State athlete and now coach at Harvard who has been playing golf only during the past five years. Hodder is not playing serious golf at present but he was amazed at the ability of Fesler who whipped him 5 and 4 yesterday. "Fesler is a great athlete," said Hodder, "he can do everything."

Fesler, by the way, was top man of the day with two 18-hole rounds in the seventies, but the curly-haired Ohio adonis edged him. Bill Bingham, athletic director, beamed at noontime because of a 95, his second best score in history and his first time out for the season. Unfortunately he was inveigled into a partnership with Frank "Slugger" Ryan against Carroll Getchell and the writer for the afternoon and tasted ignominious defeat.

Grudge Affairs

Some of the matches are grudge affairs held over from past tournaments and others are the result of called boasting. The happenings are most remarkable such as took place at Plymouth two years ago when Skeets Canterbury contributed a hole-in-one and yesterday when Jaakko Mikkola, track coach, holed out from 30 yards off the fourth green.



By a Staff Photographer

Wes Fesler

By a Staff Photographer

Bill Bingham

"Slugger" Ryan was, and still is, the mark of opponents. The publicity director manfully wound up on a few of his woods and irons for distance, but faltered at critical times, losing two challenge matches. His inconsistency was amazing. Imagine this, Henry Lamar, his morning rival, holed out on the 15th with a big nine and Ryan, a club length from the cup in six, four putted.

Another of the unbelievable occurances took place on two of the first four shots of the afternoon in the top foursome of Fesler, Hodder, Abe Savrann and Stan Deland. The four drove well off the first tee and yet the Savrann and Deland drives were lost balls on the edge of the light rough. Fesler hit another well over 250 yards in the morning round splitting the fairway and yet had to chalk up a lost ball. I insist, the golf played in these tournaments is unequalled anywhere.

A Dizzy Whirl

Bill Cunningham, local columnist whose golf is played from the portside and who tangles with the left-handers regularly enough to have a versatile view of the game, admitted to a dizzy whirl after a round in the Harvard Coaches' Club tourney. Even Tom Bolles, Harvey Love and Fred Mitchell, who do not attempt to play, enjoy the spectacle of watching the whirling dervishes all over the course.

The course is hired, the clubs and balls are purchased, but the golf is their own.

Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Grew In Bay State Golf Semifinals

BULLETIN

W. G. A. Third-Round Results Today

Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River, defeated Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Charles River, 2 up.

Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, defeated Laura Robbins, Weston, 1 up.

Grace English, Tedesco, defeated Mrs. Willard Howard, Charles River, 3 and 2.

Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, defeated Mrs. C. F. Eaton, Jr., The Country Club, 1 up (23 holes).

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Warren Beard, stylist from Charles River, advanced to the semi-final round in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts tournament at the Belmont Country Club today by downing her clubmate, Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret.

By virtue of this victory Mrs. Beard is bidding high for the state title which she won in 1936 at the Salem Country Club. Last year she lost the crown to Deborah Verry, of Tatnuck, on the 18th green.

Mrs. Prunaret has played in many state tournaments, but never has been able to win the title. The nearest she ever came to winning was in 1933 when she reached the final round. She was defeated in an extra hole match by Mary Parkinson, now Mrs. John Grew of Dedham.

Eliminated Champion

The Charles River veteran has been a threat in the women's state title play for seven years. Yesterday she won the distinction of eliminating the defending champion, Miss Verry, 3 and 1. While Mrs. Prunaret's game was far from its usual high standard, she took advantage of Miss Verry's wildness off the tees to coast through to an easy victory. The 1937 champion said after her match that if Mrs. Prunaret had been playing the game she was capable of, play would have ended on the 12th or 13th hole.

Having spent most of her girlhood in Philadelphia, Mrs. Prunaret did not come to Massachusetts until some 12 years ago. Even after her husband joined the Charles River Club, Mrs. Prunaret did not take up playing golf. In 1928 she started to play some golf. With each round there was noticeable improvement in her game and friends urged her to compete in her club's team matches. She was put on the substitute list for the first year or two, then moved into a regular spot as her play continued to improve.

Mrs. Prunaret was Charles River champion for five consecutive years, being dethroned last year by Mrs. Beard.

Excels Around Greens

Besides playing on the Midland golf team this spring which, incidentally, defeated Central 3 matches to 2, Mrs. Prunaret competed in some of the southern tournaments during the winter.

While her driving game is very steady, as are her irons and putting, she excels in chip shots around the green. Her approach shots are unusually accurate and many times—when her game is right— come close enough to the pin to enable her to go down with one putt.

Those who have been able to beat Mrs. Prunaret always remark after the match that they were forced to play their best golf of the tournament.

Yesterday's second round, in the main, was of high order. Mrs. Beard was forced to go to the 16th to win her match against Mrs. E. H. Baker, of Oakley, 3 and 2. Laura Robbins applied the pressure to oust little Alice Belanger, 5 and 3; Rosamond Vahey triumphed over Frances Parsons, 3 and 2; Mrs. C. F. Eaton, Jr., downed Rene Henderson, 5 and 4; and Grace English swept over the course to pile up a 7 and 6 advantage over Mrs. W. C. Quinby.

Two matches went to extra holes. Mrs. Grew eliminated Ruth Batchelder, The Country Club, 1 up on the 19th green, while Mrs. Willard Howard, of Worcester, triumphed at the 20th hole over Mrs. Harriet Ferris of Brae Burn, 1 up.

Hawaiian Aquatic Stars to Swim At Los Angeles Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 8—A crack team of nine Hawaiian swimmers will lend a semi-international aspect to the Second National Aquatic Show to be held in the Los Angeles Olympic Swimming Stadium July 2, 3, and 4, according to Carleton F. Burke, chairman of the Southern California Sportsman's Association.

Led by the famous Luke Kahanamoku, the Islanders—eight men and a girl—arrive at Los Angeles Harbor June 28 to compete with outstanding American continental swimmers as a prelude to their strong bid for places on the American swimming team in the 1940 Olympic Games at Tokyo.

Plans are progressing under direction of Harry Pierson, show director, to bring more than half-a-dozen eastern swimming and diving aces to match strokes with Southern California's champions and the fast water athletes of Hawaii. Swimming authorities expect that this competition will help to reveal some of the leading American threats.

Los Angeles recently bid for the 1940 American tryouts, her location on the West Coast and her development of several former American champions make her a logical selection, convenient both geographically and financially.

Righter Elected Captain

PHILADELPHIA, June 8 (AP)—Linwood Layton Righter of Philadelphia has been elected captain of the 1939 University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team.

Boston Four-Ball League Standing

	Won	Lost
Brae Burn	76	44
Woodland	75	45
Oakley	69½	50½
The Country Club	68	52
Winchester	65½	54½
Commonwealth	59½	60½
Wollaston	53½	66½
Charles River	53	67
Wellesley	47	73
Weston	33	87

Results Yesterday

Oakley 10½, Woolaston 4½.
Woodland 9½, Commonwealth 5½.
Weston 9½, Charles River 5½.
Brae Burn 9, The Country Club 6.
Winchester 8½, Wellesley 6½.

Norfolk Women Golf Standing

	Won	Lost
Furnace Brook	69½	26½
Needham	67	29
Highland	61	45
Thorny Lea	50½	45½
Sharon	49	47
Brockton	48	48
Walpole	35½	60½
Norfolk	13½	82½

Results Yesterday

Furnace Brook 9, Highland 3.
Thorny Lea 7, Needham 5.
Brockton 12, Walpole 0.
Sharon 12 Norfolk 0.

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Trosky, Cleveland, .384; Averill, Cleveland, .372.

Runs—Averill, Cleveland, and Foxx, Boston, 40.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 62; Averill, Cleveland, 49.

Hits—Travis, Washington, 63; Averill, Cleveland, 61.

Doubles—Cronin, Boston, 16; Trosky and Averill, Cleveland, 14.

Triples—Averill, Cleveland, 6; Keltner, Cleveland, 5.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 15; Greenberg, Tigers, 13.

Stolen Bases—Lewis, Washington, 10; Myer, Washington; Werber, Philadelphia; and Kreevich, Chicago, 7.

Pitching—Kennedy, Detroit, 9-0; Grove, Boston, 9-1.

National League

Batting—Lavagetto, Brooklyn, .370; McCormick, Cincinnati, .355.

Runs—Ott, New York, 43; Hack and Herman, Chicago, 36.

Runs Batted In—Ott, New York, 44; Galan, Cubs, 41.

Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 66; Slaughter, St. Louis, 63.

Doubles—McCormick, Cincinnati, 17; Martin, Philadelphia, 15.

Triples—Gutteridge, St. Louis, Rizzo, Pittsburgh, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 5.

Home Runs—Goodman, Cincinnati, 13; Ott, New York, 11.

Stolen Bases—Galan, Chicago, 6; Hack, Chicago, 5.

Pitching—MacFayden, Boston, 5-1; Lee, Chicago, 7-2.

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Old historical house
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200 yards from junction Route 3 and Route 128, Woburn, Mass., on Route 128
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Scrap Heaps Yield Homes for Jobless

Brick and other materials dumped in junk piles of Detroit furnish the materials for homes as fresh appearing and modern as those in a model home exhibit.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Houses made out of the city's scrap bag, which look as fresh and modern as those in a model home exhibit, have been completed in Detroit for relief clients.

Bricks and other materials dumped on the city's property when buildings were sliced for street widening are doing new service as walls for 10 sturdy little cottages. Lots taken over by the county for delinquent taxes are being put to use, and relief clients living in substandard shelter for which the city was paying rent are to be provided with clean, respectable, and good-looking houses.

Other cities interested in slum clearance and the housing of relief clients are watching Detroit's experiment, reports the National Association of Housing Officials, which notes that Los Angeles is preparing to build 20 houses on a similar basis.

Product of Co-operation

Detroit's story is one of a network of co-operation on the part of local relief agencies, the City Council, various city departments, and the WPA. For not only did the Detroit Department of Public Works furnish bricks and other salvaged material, but the City Engineer provided architectural services, the Council voted cash for purchase of needed land, the City Welfare Department turned over money it would otherwise spend on rents for families on relief, and the WPA and local relief agencies assigned workmen. Skilled laborers were recruited from civil service lists. Landscaping was done by the city's Department of Parks and Buildings.

The houses cost little to build, all these contributions considered, and it was possible to equip them with plywood walls, hot-air heating, gas refrigeration, and stationary laundry tubs. A bit of decoration, too, in the form of colonial doorways was found within the city's means. With enough salvaged material for many more houses, Detroit is prepared to build 165 more as part of this project.

Built for Salability

And what if relief clients get good jobs and no longer need this form of help? The city is building the houses with an eye to salability. Each is set on a lot 35 feet by 100 feet, and is in all respects marketable, say the builders. But no plans have been made for disposing of them as yet.

A study of the possibility of building for relief clients was completed recently by the Regional Planning Commission in Los Angeles, reports the National Association of Housing Officials. This study shows that if some of the $670,000 now spent on relief rentals by Los Angeles each year were put into building on county-owned property, the county might actually save money.

The county now has enough land for 100 houses, the Commission finds. Moreover, it spends $19.23 a month per relief family for rent and utilities. But if it built 100 houses on free land, at an estimated cost of $90,000, it would be getting shelter for these families at a cost of $10.60 to $12.20 a month.

American Society of Planning Officials

Made of City's Odds and Ends

A Relief House in Detroit Built of Bricks and Other Materials Salvaged From the City's Scrap Heap, Erected on Land Taken Over for Taxes and Constructed by WPA Workers

Would America Join League Under Optional Sanctions?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK June 8—The views of the American people on whether they would unite with the League of Nations if all penalties or sanctions against aggressors were made purely optional with the League members, were sought by Clark Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association, in a radiocast address last night.

After stating earlier that "the time has come to speak boldly on this question," Mr. Eichelberger outlined a concept of a revised League which would preserve the universality of the system, and yet meet the requirements of large blocs of American public opinion for staying clear of active and forceful embroilment in foreign quarrels.

Four points, representing his suggestions for a League revision acceptable to the United States were set forth with the object of stimulating public discussion of the issue:

Four Main Points

"1. Of course, it is assumed that the League of Nations Covenant should be separated from the Treaty of Versailles and other peace treaties and stand as a document of equality among all nations.

"2. The League of Nations should, if possible, become the universal machinery of the family of nations. This might be done by accepting an entirely new concept of membership by which all nations accepting the two obligations of the Kellogg Pact are entitled to have full use of the machinery of the League.

"3. The sanction obligations should be segregated in an optional clause, not to destroy collective security, but that the system may develop freely and naturally within the framework of the universal League. Obligations under an optional type of sanctions should be of varying degrees of severity. One obligation, the mildest and therefore one that practically all nations could take, would be to deny arms and war materials to the treaty violator. Another obligation that would seem to be universal would be non-recognition of a situation brought about by force. Stronger degrees of obligations would be economic sanctions and finally joint military-police action. The latter would be the most limited in application because not all nations would agree in advance to joint police action, some nations would agree to such action for restricted areas.

"4. The machinery of the League should be greatly expanded to promote economic and social justice.

"This is my picture of how the League of Nations can be reorganized in such a way that I believe it would meet the approval of the overwhelming majority of the American people. Most of the changes contemplated could be accomplished by resolution and interpretation and need not involve many formal changes in the wording of the Covenant.

Public Views Welcomed

"The League of Nations Association would welcome your views," Mr. Eichelberger declared.

"A brief consideration of what the nations have accomplished in the past 18 years," he continued, "in building the society of nations will not only revive our faith, but shows us how much of a foundation we have upon which to rebuild. In that brief period most nations accepted four basic obligations of human society: they renounced war; they agreed not to seek settlements of disputes by other than peaceful means; they accepted joint responsibility for maintaining the sanctity of international obligations; they declared that world peace is dependent upon international social justice. Accompanying these obligations there developed the machinery for carrying them into effect. The work of the League of Nations and its allied bodies, the World Court and the International Labor Organization, touches every phase of human existence. It is unthinkable that this progress should be destroyed because we do not have the courage to take advantage of the lessons learned in the last 18 years; to co-ordinate what has been accomplished; to revise and rebuild."

After years of deliberation by committees, the Assembly of the League of Nations will consider this question in September. The League of Nations Association of the United States has appointed a committee of experts under the chairmanship of Prof. James T. Shotwell, Association President, to prepare an American plan for the revision of the Covenant. Mr. Eichelberger said he was not attempting in his address to anticipate in any way the decisions of the Committee, which are expected next fall. But that there is a trend toward the optional sanctions idea is attested by the fact that Professor Shotwell has advocated this arrangement in his book, "The Rim of the Abyss," published a year ago.

Kreuger's Brother Must Pay $285,000

STOCKHOLM, June 8 (AP)—The Swedish Supreme Court today ordered Tortsen Kreuger, brother of Ivar Kreuger, the late "Match King," to pay 1,100,000 kronor (about $285,000) to the trustees in bankruptcy of Ivar Kreuger's affairs.

In a suit arising from the "Match King's" failure, the trustees had asked for 15,000,000 kronor.

Senate Survey: Federal Relief Tied to Politics?

(Continued from Page 1)

justified to express his viewpoint on the primary.

He added that there had been a great deal of smoke around based on newspaper stories written to please the owner, implying that many of the interpretations of statements and actions — such as stories about the Hopkins and James Roosevelt and Thomas G. Corcoran activities — were inaccurate.

Mr. Hopkins himself attempted to clear his skirts in the Iowa situation in much the same fashion, saying, "The Iowa vote shows that the repeated reminders I gave to WPA workers that they were to vote as they pleased were not disregarded as some predicted they would be. I am glad to witness this refutation of those who accused me of playing politics. In addition, as one born and brought up in Iowa, I want to say that I sincerely hope Senator Gillette will be returned to the United States Senate."

And James A. Farley, who had held scrupulously aloof from the Iowa situation, sent Senator Gillette a warm telegram of congratulation. He said:

May I extend my heartiest congratulations upon your renomination in yesterday's primary. You have every reason to be proud of the splendid outcome which is evidence of the esteem which the people of your State have for you.

I assure you it will be a real pleasure for me as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee to assist you in any way possible and the Committee will be glad to be of every possible service. Feel free to call upon me for any assistance you desire.

White House Call

The President, asked if he was going to wire congratulations to Senator Gillette, said he expected the Iowan would call at the White House within a few days to receive felicitations in persons.

The jubilation of Republicans in the final Iowa tallies knew no bounds. Returns from 2,436 of the State's 2,447 precincts showed: Gillette—80,107; Wearin—42,282; but on the Republican side, former Senator Lester J. Dickinson had 142,644 votes, and Representative Lloyd Thurston, 108,921 votes. The big Republican vote is partly explained by the fact that in the towns and counties, interest in local Republican contests was far greater than in Democratic ones.

So forecasts of Republican victory in November, while naturally arising, are taken with grains of salt.

But insurgent Democrats—particularly the remaining eight Senators who, like Senator Gillette, opposed the President's Court plan and must face the voters this year, feel even more encouraged. They, too, recognize, however, that circumstances alter cases, and the victory of a New Dealer faithful in all except the Court vote does not necessarily forecast the result with Senators George of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, or Tydings of Maryland, among others, who have been opposed to the New Deal on many points.

Harmony Now Goal Of Iowa Democrats

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 8 (AP)—State Democratic Party leaders today looked to Senator Guy M. Gillette to smooth rough spots which might endanger the success of him and all elective State officers in the fall election.

Representative Otha D. Wearin, the Anti-Court Plan Democrat's principal opponent, ended the Senatorial primary last night by sending a telegram of congratulations.

The nominee also received a telegram expressing an earnest hope for Party harmony from James Roosevelt, son of the President, who described Mr. Wearin as "my friend" in a telegram during the primary campaign.

Wallace Pledges Aid to Gillette

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, pledged his "whole-hearted support" to Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa yesterday and urged all Iowa Democrats and Republicans who favor Roosevelt policies to work for his re-election.

Mr. Wallace, a native Iowan had refrained from indicating a personal choice in the primary fight between Senator Gillette and Representative Otha Wearin.

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HAPPY . . . COOL . . . AND REFRESHED

YOU CAN'T HELP noticing the change . . . first time you use Squibb Dental Cream. There's a lustre . . . a sparkling whiteness . . . that is entirely new. And there's a different feeling in your whole mouth . . . a fresh, brisk, wide-awake feeling.

Get Squibb today—Squibb Dental Cream or Squibb Tooth Powder. They contain no soap or harsh abrasives, and you know . . . because Squibb makes them . . . that they are safe for the whole family. Children, particularly, like Squibb's pleasant taste.

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THE PRICELESS INGREDIENT OF EVERY PRODUCT IS THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF ITS MAKER

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Vacations spent on M. & M. coastwise steamers are becoming more and more popular each summer. Voyagers enjoy the large modern ships, fine food, cheery accommodations and delightful "at-sea" activities.

All-expense cruises sail from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami—to all vacation points, North and South.

For interesting illustrated folder, apply any railroad ticket agent or authorized tourist agency; or M. & M. Line in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Daytona Beach, St. Petersburg, West Palm Beach or Miami.

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Cool as a Breeze . . . .
HOWARD TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS Bring Summer Ease!

Gabardine Suits
Three-piece $22.50

White Gabardine Suits
Two-piece $22.50

Sport Coats
Smart Patterns $12.75

Shetland Coat $15.00

Howard Breeze Cloth Suits
Your summer wardrobe really cannot be complete without at least one or two of these, cool comfort-giving Breeze Cloth suits. Available in single and double breasted models in white, natural, navy, brown, tan and gray in plain colors and pleasing patterns. They're sensible, seasonable, reasonable!
Coat and Trousers $12.75

. . . and what's more Howard Tropical Worsted suits are bound to please . . . for in character, in fabric quality, in tailoring, they are exactly like our regular year 'round suits — but they are lighter in weight. (A size 37 Tropical weighs but 42 ounces.) Howard Tropicals are *born* to keep you cool — *shorn* of every ounce of excess weight. They're light, porous, sturdy! Plain colors, light colors, dark colors, new neat patterns — in single and double breasted models and sport models. The greatest summer suit value we have ever offered, coat and trousers

Smart Sport SLACKS

Sanforized . . Woven Patterns $2
Sanforized . . Woven-through Patterns with Belt to match. $3
All Wool Flannels $5
All Wool Serges $6
The Finest Gabardines with Belt to match . . . $6.50

$16.50
Perfect Fitting Service
No Charge for Alterations

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It's a simple, dignified way in which to buy your Clothes. All you need do is open a Howard 10 Payment Account. Pay a little down and divide the balance in ten weekly installments. You pay the one and only Howard cash price, plus one dollar service fee.

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1635 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST . . Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE . . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE . . N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST . . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST . . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE . . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD . . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST . . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST . . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE . . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV . . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE . . . . Bet. Heral and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE . . Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

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165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

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S. W. Cor. Washington Street

PROVIDENCE
208 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
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Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1938

Party Leaders Linked to Bribe In Connecticut

Arrest of Five Ordered Following Jury Report in Waterbury Case

Court Sets Bail

Writs Charge Legislators With Accepting Stock of New York Firm

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8 (AP)—Five present or former State Legislators were ordered arrested yesterday on charges of accepting bribes to influence their vote on certain legislation in the 1935 General Assembly made in the recent report of a special grand jury investigating Waterbury's alleged $1,000,000 fraud case.

Less than two hours after Superior Court Judge Robert L. Munger issued bench warrants at the request of State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, special prosecutor in the Waterbury inquiry, Representative John D. Thoms of that City, Democratic Minority leader of the House in 1935 and 1937 and one of the accused, surrendered.

Others Named

Others named in the warrants were:

Senator Joseph H. Lawlor, Democrat of Waterbury, President Pro Tempore of the 1937 Senate.

Former Representative Daniel F. B. Hickey of Stamford, Republican Majority Leader of the House in 1935 and a prominent yachtsman.

Senator Matthew A. Daly of New Haven, Democrat, former Connecticut WPA Administrator.

Former Senator Nathan D. Spiro of Danbury, Republican, Senate Chairman of the Public Health and Safety Committee in the 1935 session.

In asking for warrents, Mr. Alcorn said it was "in line with the report of the extraordinary grand jury sitting in Waterbury," in which Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes, former City Comptroller Daniel J. Leary and 25 others were charged with being members of a "powerful, ruthless, and corrupt" band responsible for defrauding that City of "millions of dollars" during eight years of "rampant corruption."

No Dates Set

Judge Munger fixed bonds for the defendants at $1,500. Warrants charged the Legislators accepted stock of a New York corporation for votes favoring legislation affecting the company's interests. No date was set for presentment of any of the accused, Mr. Alcorn indicating the date may be different for each of them at the convenience of their respective lawyers.

The Court action brought about a situation unparalleled in the State's history wherein two State officials in line of direct succession to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, have been charged with grave criminal offenses.

Lieutenant Governor Hayes, next in succession, is under arrest on charges of conspiracy to defraud the city of Waterbury, of which he has been Mayor since 1930.

Peace the Topic Of League Group

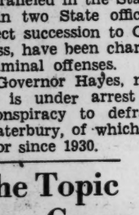
Peace through co-operation with democratic countries will be the keynote of a rally in Symphony Hall next Sunday evening, at 7:30, under the auspices of the League of Nations Association, whose Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts declares itself convinced that peace and prosperity cannot be maintained "by a policy of isolation and neutrality, which makes no distinction between right and wrong," and which "encourages the aggressor."

Dr. William E. Dodd, former United States Ambassador to Germany, will be the chief speaker. After four years of experience in Germany he stated recently that "the present young generation faces a greater problem than that of any other generation since the Revolution." His message will urge co-operation with democracies as the only safeguard against the threat of war and "the danger of growing world Fascism."

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, head of the Department of Government at Harvard University, will preside. Upton Close, biographer of Sun Yat Sen and author of several books on the Far East, will speak on the Sino-Japanese war. Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association, and the Rev. Herman Reissig also will speak.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Diminishing cloudiness late this afternoon or early tonight; probably fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, somewhat cooler tonight.

Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, cooler in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, slightly cooler in the north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds mostly westerly; overcast tonight; generally fair Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	63	Minneapolis	52	46
Chicago	58	54	New Orleans	78	76
Denver	50	50	New York	60	60
Helena	48	48	Norfolk	70	68
Kansas City	64	60	Philadelphia	64	64
Los Angeles	60	60	St. Louis	64	72
Miami	80	74	S. Francisco	52	52
			Washington	66	66

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 8.
B—Minimum, June 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:04 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 9:37 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

Socialists, Communists; Favor Ban on Race Libel

In Boston Today

'Isms' Measures Have a Hearing

Alfred Baker Lewis, Secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of two of the proposals recommended by the Special Legislative Commission appointed to investigate Communism, Naziism, and Fascism, at the hearing before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs today.

The Socialist leader endorsed proposed legislation to prohibit the carrying of arms by private organizations and the bill to prohibit the libeling of races or groups.

He opposed legislation proposed by the Commission to prohibit the advocacy of the use of force or violence to change the Constitution or economic conditions.

Speaking before an audience of 500 in Gardner Auditorium, Mr. Baker told the Committee this latter was a dangerous bill for the entire labor movement.

First to Be Indicted

"The first people indicted under this bill will be labor leaders of some hard-fought industrial struggle," he said, on the charge that

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Port Bill Action Meets Protests

Shipping circles in Boston expressed disappointment today over the Senate committee's continued consideration of the proposed port legislation, in which the appropriation of $100,000 annually for the Boston Port Authority is earmarked "if available." Increase of the size of the Authority's board from five to seven members is also provided in the bill. The two added members would represent labor and steamship interests.

In its annual report covering the year 1937 the Boston Port Authority opposed the seven-man board proposal and urged specific instead of "if available" appropriations.

The Port Authority at present is entirely financed by the City of Boston and the amount which may be spent by it is limited to $50,000 a year. It was hoped that the proposed port legislation would make it possible to have definite appropriations of as much as $100,000—without the "if available" clause.

"Our average annual allotment over an eight year period," said the Authority's 1937 report, "is approximately $43,000. We cannot do for the port what needs to be done, with annual appropriations of this limited amount. We believe we should have at our disposal $100,000 a year, this amount to be divided between the Commonwealth and the City of Boston."

Speaking of the proposed increase in the membership of the board, the report pointed out that "among the 40 principal port authorities in this country and Canada 15 have five members, 13 have three members, and the others have a membership varying from 12 to four. We believe a five-man board is large enough."

Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Board, said this morning that its members had no further comment to make because "the bill is still under discussion."

The "if available" clause inserted in the bill since its original submission to the House of Representatives, would leave the Port Authority in no better a financial position than before, shipping men assert.

Favors El Stock Purchase at $60

Purchase of outstanding common stock of the Boston Elevated at $60 a share will be recommended by the House Ways and Means Committee under legislation which is being prepared today.

There are approximately 238,000 shares now outstanding with a par value of more than $23,000,000.

The Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs recently recommended purchase at $65 a share. El directors sought $70.

The stock is selling at $54.50.

Insurance Limit Bill Is Advanced

Legislation limiting to $5000 the amount of savings bank life insurance an individual may purchase was ordered to a third reading by the Senate today.

The roll call vote was 17 to 10.

At present the individual purchase limit is $24,000.

Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, led the fight for the legislation which is supported by the C. I. O. Industrial Insurance Agents Union, and opposed by members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

During long debate Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, in opposing the $5,000 limit, said "the savings bank life insurance law is the greatest bit of social security ever written on the statute books of the State."

Redistricting Study Proposed

Establishment of a special recess commission to study redistricting of Representative, Senatorial, Councilor and Congressional districts of Massachusetts was ordered by the Legislative Committee on Rules in a report today. An order does not necessitate the governor's signature.

The committee met in executive session today to discuss the special message sent to the Legislature recently by Governor Hurley, demanding that the Legislature pass redistricting legislation before prorogation this year. He called attention to the constitutional provision that the present districts shall continue only until the first Wednesday in January, 1939.

However, Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate, and Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House, in a joint statement said that this constitutional provision "means what it says and therefore any redistricting can have no effect in the 1938 election. What is more as a practical matter, complete redistricting cannot be completed within 14 weeks assuming there were no disputes or court action. There remain only nine weeks between now and the closing date on which candidates must file nomination papers for the primary, namely, Aug. 9. It can therefore be readily seen how it is impossible to carry out the suggestions of His Excellency, even if any useful purpose could be served by so doing."

Until now some legislators have believed that if new districts were established to go into effect in January those incumbents seeking re-election would be forced to campaign in new territory.

New Hampshire Ready to Build Self-Liquidating Flood Project

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 8—Construction of New Hampshire's self-liquidating flood control and water conservation reservoir at the headwaters of the Connecticut River near Pittsburg, is expected to get under way shortly and to give employment to several hundred men for more than a year.

The contract has been awarded to B. Perini & Sons of Framingham, Mass., at $1,168,925. The New Hampshire Water Resources Board will issue $900,000 in State guaranteed bonds, as authorized by the Governor and Council, to foot its share of the expense. The balance of the funds will be forthcoming from three private utilities who will be given certain power rights in connection with the project. The self-liquidating project calls for payments to the Water Resources Board by private power owners along the stream for the use of the stored-up water when released. The study conducted by the Water Resources Board reveals that these payments should be sufficient to pay the cost of maintenance, the interest on the bond issue, and ultimately retire the bonds. The project was delayed by test cases to determine the Constitutionality of the plan.

Advertising Response

The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has found that increased advertising expenditures lead to increased public response. During the spring campaign of 1937 the Commission expended $4,900 for advertising in Boston and New York newspapers and 3,322 replies were received. For the same period this year the program was expanded to include newspapers in five large eastern cities as well as seven nationally circulated magazines. The expenditure was $8,000 and 7,593 replies were received. The Commission also reveals that its first class mail this year, including the response to advertising, has amounted to 17,436 pieces as compared with 13,510 pieces last year. This year the Commission has put out a new piece of publicity called the New Hampshire Troubadour Year Book which includes many of the more interesting photographs, poems, and articles from the Commission's monthly publication, the Trouba-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Ranks of Labor Split Over Bank Life Insurance

A. F. of L. in Bay State Fights Bill for $5,000 Limit on Policies

C. I. O. Backs Move

Federation Musters Forces to Block Legislation in State Senate

Up and Down Beacon Hill

An A. F. of L.-C. I. O. war in Massachusetts over proposals to limit to $5,000 the amount of savings-bank life insurance any individual may purchase loomed today as the Senate prepared to renew consideration of the limitation bill given initial approval yesterday. At present up to $24,000 worth of savings-bank insurance may be carried by an individual.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, following its traditional course, is fighting attempts to modify the savings-bank insurance system of which Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court is the founder. The C. I. O., on the other hand, is backing the $5,000 limit proposal through its industrial-insurance agents. The latter fact was revealed by Senator Edward C. Carroll, Democratic Floor Leader, who told the writer he sponsored the $5,000 limit after conferring with C. I. O. leaders.

Strength in Senate

After the Senate refused to order a recess commission study of the limitation proposal and substituted the $5,000 limit bill for the investigation resolve, Federation leaders expressed confidence they had sufficient strength to defeat the bill in the House if the Senate gives it final approval.

However, even if the $5,000 limit is approved by the House and Senate, and the Governor signs the bill, the Federation will not give up, according to present plans. Instead, Federation leaders assert they will take advantage of the Constitutional provisions under which any bill signed by the Governor may be subjected to a referendum vote.

Under the Constitution, 90 days must intervene between the Governor's signing of a bill and the time it actually becomes law, except in the case of bills carrying emergency preambles. During the 90-day period, the Federation probably could obtain 15,000 voter signatures on petitions for a referendum on the issue. Such a maneuver would result in suspenstion of the law's operation until after the November election.

Educational Campaign

The referendum would be the signal for a Federation educational campaign in favor of savings-bank life insurance. As one Federation official declared, "This campaign would be such that savings-bank life insurance would be afforded the greatest publicity in its entire 30-year history. This publicity would be so valuable as advertising that even if the public approved the $5,000 limit, a major part of the life-insurance business in policies up to $5,000 would be directed toward savings banks." For this reason the savings-bank system boosters are not worried over the present situation.

Limitation of the Massachusetts system was given impetus this year as the result of the New York adoption of savings-bank life insurance with a limit of $3,000. New York is the first State outside of Massachusetts to adopt the system.

Opponents' Stand

Opponents of the savings-bank system have contended it has exceeded the original intentions of its founder, who, opponents insisted, designed savings-bank insurance for wage earners who were paying too much for industrial or weekly-premium insurance. They added that the present limit of $1,000 insurance in each issuing bank, or $24,000 maximum inasmuch as there are 24 issuing banks, enters the higher bracket field of insurance in which Mr. Justice Brandeis never intended the system to operate.

Senator Edmund S. Oppenheimer (R) of Springfield, an insurance agent, stated in the debate that the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Architects and Winning Design

Museum of Modern Art, New York

Architectural Draft of $500,000 Wheaton Art Center

Richard M. Bennett, Left, and Caleb Hornbostel, Right, Architects of New York City, Received the Commission After Nation-Wide Competition. The Center Is to Include a Theater, Lecture Rooms, Exhibition Gallery, Studios, and Library

Two New York Architects Get Wheaton College Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Victors in a competition conducted by the Architectural Forum and the Museum of Modern Art, Richard M. Bennett and Caleb Hornbostel, New York architectural draftsman, today have the commission for a $500,000 Art Center which Wheaton College will build at Norton, Mass.

Besides an auditorium seating 500 persons, the proposed Art Center is to have a small theater for concerts and lectures, class rooms, music and art studios, workshops, and exhibition galleries.

The contest for a suitable design attracted 253 entries from 243 firms and individual architects in all parts on the United States. On June 28 the Museum of Modern Art is to place the prize-winning design and others which received honorable mention on display at its galleries at 14 West Forty-Ninth Street.

Both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hornbostel work in New York offices. The former was graduated from Harvard University in 1928 and from the Harvard School of Architecture in 1931, while Mr. Hornbostel is a 1929 graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology and of L'Ecôle des Beaux Arts, completing the latter course in 1933.

Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer, Professors of Architecture at Harvard University, were awarded second prize in the competition and third prize went to Paul Wiener, Hown W. Stedman, Jr., and Pierre Bezy, all of New York City. The fourth prize was won by Alexis Dukelski, also of New York, and the fifth by Percival Goodman, New York; Lyndon and Smith, Detroit, and Eero Saarinen of Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Honorable mention was given to Robert Green, Gordon Bunshaft, Robert T. Handren, John B. Rodgers, William T. Priestly, Jr., and Carl F. Brauer, all of New York City; Richard J. Neutra of Los Angeles; G. Holmes Perkins and Francis W. Hartwell, of Boston; Carter Edmund Hewitt of Peoria, Ill., and George Howe of Philadelphia.

The designs submitted bore no signatures. They were judged by a committee headed by John McAndrew, Curator of Architecture, Museum of Modern Art; Dr. Walter Curt Behrendt, John Wellborn Root, Edward Stone, Roland Wank, Stanley R. McCandless, and Dr. Ester Isabel Seaver.

Tear Gas Puts Weeds to Flight, Expert Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 8—Weeds, the cause of many a tear in a golf greenskeeper's eyes, are now being made to shed a few salty tears themselves, J. A. DeFrance of the Rhode Island Experiment Station told greenskeepers and members of greens committees meeting here at the University of New Hampshire for an all-day program.

Tear gas is the latest weapon for killing weeds long before they can make their appearance on the golf course, Mr. DeFrance pointed out.

When a soldier accidentally spilled a few drops of liquid tear gas in shell-battered No Man's Land during the World War he opened a way to the newest method of soil sterilization. The weeds upon which the tear gas fell were soon killed. One member of that gas squad remembered the accident and the effect of the gas upon the weeds and experimented with tear gas in the sterilization of soil.

Mr. DeFrance described the present tear gas method of sterilization as simple yet expensive. Natural scientists have high hopes of soon reducing the cost so that the price of this method will be comparable with the sterilization methods now in use.

At present, laboratory methods of tear gas sterilization take only 48 hours to kill all foreign matter in the soil, Mr. DeFrance explained to the New Hampshire golf men. A square yard of good top soil is placed in a tight container, several holes are drilled into this earth, a few drops of tear gas are released into each of these holes and the earth is covered with a sheet of canvas and left for 48 hours. The soil is then placed on the golf greens and seeded. The resulting crop of weed-free, velvet grasses makes a putting heaven for golfers, said Mr. DeFrance.

Licensing Board Change Forecast

Resignation of Edward M. Richardson as Public Works Commissioner of Boston and his appointment by Gov. Charles F. Hurley as a member of the Boston Licensing Board was expected by observers at City Hall today.

Mr. Richardson was appointed head of the Public Works Department by former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield a year and a half ago. He has continued temporarily under the Tobin Administration at a reduced salary. Other department heads also were cut.

Insurance Charter Voted in Senate Over Hurley Veto

The State Senate today passed over the veto of Gov. Charles F. Hurley a bill to revive the charter of an insurance company which has never issued a policy.

The vote, on roll call, was 29-2.

In a veto message, sent to the Legislature on June 1, Governor Hurley called the bill, to restore a charter to the Myles Standish Mutual Liability Insurance Company, a "circumvention" of the general laws regulating insurance companies.

Senator David M. Brackman (R) of Boston, speaking in the Senate this morning, said the Governor has "signed other measures of a similar nature. This bill is a direct slap at the Legislature."

Ada F. York, Counsel for the Company, in a letter on Senators' desks, said the veto would deny the incorporators' Constitutional rights.

The Myles Standish firm was incorporated on Nov. 12, 1936, and its charter expired on Nov. 12, 1937, because it had not secured the necessary license to issue policies.

In asking the Senate to repass the bill to continue the firm's existence, it cited action of Former Gov. Channing H. Cox in 1920 in approving a bill to revive a charter of the Associated Merchants Mutual Insurance Company.

A second development in the Senate this morning was announcement by Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr. (D) of Boston, that he intended to petition the Governor and Executive Council later today for the removal of Joseph F. Timilty as Police Commissioner of Boston.

He told the Senators that Mr. Timilty was under indictment in Suffolk County "for conspiracy to ruin business in this city" and "should be removed." He explained later he referred to an indictment handed down in 1926 by the Suffolk County Grand Jury against Mr. Timilty and other officers of two construction firms, which has not yet come to trial.

Salary increases for District Court judges and clerks, estimated to cost the State $362,000 annually, were rejected yesterday, when the House of Representatives by roll call vote 122 to 49 killed the bill granting justices substantial pay increases in return for abandoning their private law practice.

Nearly a score of amendments were proposed in the House yesterday before Representative John F. Aspell, Democratic Floor Leader, moved the matter be referred to the next annual session. Mr. Aspell's proposal was accepted and the measure killed.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations strenuously opposed the bill on the ground that it was nothing more than a "salary grab" and did nothing to stop the abuses in the District Courts as originally intended.

While the House threw out the District Court bill the Senate acted similarly on a measure authorizing the State's nine Teachers' Colleges to confer the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science.

The bill, which previously had been enacted by the House, was rejected in the Senate by a roll call vote of 15 to 19 after members had been warned that enactment of the measure would cost the State $9,000,000.

Senator Edward C. Carrol, Democratic Floor Leader, a staunch advocate of the bill, said that he would seek reconsideration of yesterday's vote at today's session.

A bill regulating the practice of optometry was re-enacted today in the Senate by a vote of 17 to 5. This measure was re-enacted in the House yesterday with several recommendations of the Governor's incorporated. The measure had been enacted some time ago but had been returned by the Governor with recommendations for certain changes.

The House Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on a bill yesterday which would authorize an excise tax on automobile trailers equal to that now imposed on automobiles.

Townsend Plan Is G. O. P. Way, Brewster Says

Old-Age Pension System and Platform Agree, Congressman Says

Sound Finance?

Plan Praised for Its Fiscal Sanity; Termed the True American Way of Life

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Denouncing the New Deal and defending the Townsend Plan, Representative Ralph O. Brewster, (R) of Maine, told the House yesterday that the Republican Party is veering to the old-age program and that it represents "the American way of life."

"The Townsend Plan," he said, "invites the thoughtful consideration of every American who is concerned about preserving the American way of life." He declared it would advance a "balanced budget, fiscal sanity, equitable taxation, proper care for those in need and opportunity for the young."

Vigorously denouncing New Deal fiscal policies, Mr. Brewster charged the Administration with fighting the Townsend Plan and contrasted this with the Republican old-age plank, which he said was close to Dr. Townsend's program.

New Deal in Conflict

"The New Deal," he declared, "recognized the irrepressible conflict between the Townsend Plan of salvation and the New Deal conception of a regimented life far more closely than most of its critics." He said that "Democratic members of Congress have been constantly embarrassed by the New Deal hostility to progress along this line."

Contrasting this alleged Democratic attitude with that of the Republicans, Mr. Brewster continued—

"Many people assume all too readily that there is a wide gulf between the economic conceptions of the Republican Party and the advocates of the Townsend Plan. As a matter of fact it would be more accurate to say that the difference is represented by approximately $3 a month. This does not seem a very wide gulf to bridge among citizens whose Anglo-Saxon traditions incline them to accommodation."

He added, "The only difference between the Republican policy (in its old age plank) is in the suggestion of needs test, and there has been a growing conviction that such a test is both inquitable and impracticable."

$50 or $60 a Month

The Townsend Plan he said would give to people over a prescribed age an automatic $50 or $60 a month," and not the $200 a month generally assumed. He assailed the Roosevelt Administration for its financial methods and failure to balance the budget, and continued:

"The Townsend Plan is the most perfect, the most automatic, and the most sure-fire method of balancing the budget that has perhaps ever been proposed in the history of the United States or any other land."

Mr. Brewster said it was his "deep-seated conviction" that the Townsend Plan "would eliminate the remaining problem of relief."

He added that the Republican membership of the House was rapidly coming to recognize the worth of the plan, "in restoring the Country to a balanced budget, to financial sanity, to adequate relief, and to the American way of life."

Representative Brewster's attitude is typical of that taken by a number of House Republicans recently, but they have not been able to muster enough support to have hearings held on the Townsend proposal.

O'Hara Aspires To Governorship Of Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8—The announcement of Walter E. O'Hara, former President and General Manager of the Narragansett Racing Association, that he would seek the nomination for Governor in opposition to Gov. Robert E. Quinn when the Democrats gather again to select the 1938 gubernatorial candidate, has failed to alarm the party leaders and is given little concern by the Chief Executive who closed the Pawtucket track a year ago because he disapproved of Mr. O'Hara's management.

Governor Quinn, who called out the militia to keep the track closed, would make no comment when he was asked for a statement on Mr. O'Hara's position which came in a press report from Texas.

If Mr. O'Hara is serious in his intention to toss his hat in the Rhode Island political ring, it will not be the first time he has sought political power. It was two years ago this month that he climbed on the bandwagon of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket and sought delegates to oppose the nomination of Governor Quinn at the state convention.

With Mr. O'Hara one of the leading figures a special "McCoy-for-Governor" convention was held at Hotel Biltmore. However, the number of delegates lined up by the McCoy-O'Hara faction was so small that the State Democratic Committee members who backed Mr. Quinn named him at the regular session by a wide margin.

At that time Mr. O'Hara had a larger group of followers built around his block of 1100 employers at the track. He also had the support of the Blackstone Valley Democratic machine which allegedly took its orders from Mayor McCoy, who at that time was at odds with the State Democratic organization.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

March, "Only One Vienna" ..... Schrammel
Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
"The Troika" (From "The Seasons") ..... Tchaikovsky
Hungarian Dances ..... Brahms
No. 2, in F major No. 1, in G minor
Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
Finale, Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"New Vienna," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" ..... Wagner
Prelude in G minor ..... Rachmaninoff
To a Water Lily ..... MacDowell
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Bizet

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—

"The Star-Wagon," featuring Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—

"Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers. Scollay, 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. Modern, 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Farewell to Arms." Scollay 11:20 a. m., 2:25 5:25, 8:30. Modern, 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—

Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas in "Theodora Goes Wild." Also "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," with Gladys Georg Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 12

South Station Theater—

"Glimpses of Austria," "Tennis Tactics," "Ted Husing Swim-Sport," latest news-reel and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—

Warner Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew and Arleen Whelan in "Kidnapped." Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "A Trip to Paris," with The Jones Family. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25

University—

"The Lost Horizon," with Ronald Colman. 2:40, 5:45, 9. Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Mayerling," starring Charles Boyer. Also "Fools for Scandal," with Carole Lombard.

Tremont—

Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter and Pat Patterson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." Also "Espionage," with Edmund Lowe.

Keith Memorial—

"Vivacious Lady," starring Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:31. Also "Blind Alibi," with Richard Dix. 11:14 a. m., 1:59, 4:44, 7:29. Preview tonight at 10 p. m. "Three Blind Mice," featuring Loretta Young and Joel McCrea.

Boston—

Peter Lorre in "Mr. Motto's Gamble." 9:54, 1, 4:06, 7:12, 10:18. Also "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart and Frank McHugh. 11:18 a. m., 2:24, 5:30, 8:36.

Uptown—

"Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10 Also "Battle of Broadway," featuring Victor McLaglen, Brian Donlevy, and Louise Hovick. 2:40, 5:40, 8:45

Strand—

"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers, and Adolphe Menjou. Also "Black Doll," with Donald Woods and Nan Grey. Tomorrow: "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye and George Murphy. Also "Little Miss Roughneck," with Leo Carrillo.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

Bette Davis in Jezebel." Also "Billy Rose's Revue," and latest March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "The Girl of the Golden West." Also "How to Figure Your Income Tax," with Robert Benchley.

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Exeter—

Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Girl of the Golden West." 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Walt Disney's Revue," 2, 4:50, 7:45. Tomorrow: Loretta Young and Richard Green in "Four Men and a Prayer." Also Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling."

Brookline Village Theater—

"Girl of the Golden West," 2:20, 5:45, 9:20. Also "Love, Honor and Behave," with Barbara O'Neil, John Litel and Dick Foran. 4:20, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Everybody Sing," featuring Fanny Brice and Allan Jones. Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns.

State and Orpheum—

"Yellow Jack," co-starring Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce, Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Hold That Kiss," with Maureen O'Sullivan, Dennis O'Keefe and Mickey Rooney. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55.

Metropolitan—

"Adventures of Robin Hood," starring Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Fred McHugh and Ann Sheridan. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner—

"Mayerling," featuring Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 3:35, 6:45, 9:50

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—

Guidance and lecture tour on the Illuminated Books by Miss Maginnis. Huntington Avenue. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

What's Going On in the Arts

Museum School Show

The annual exhibition of the Boston Museum School is currently on view in the special exhibiting galleries of the museum. A comprehensive collection reveals an active season in the various departments: painting, sculpture, drawing, commercial design, and metal handicraft.

The Museum School has in the last half dozen years been under particular scrutiny due to some radical departures in the teaching staff. When Alexander Iacovleff left a year ago a definite imprint remained of his special style and viewpoint. The good influence of Iacovleff is still apparent, particularly in the figure drawings and portraits, in which he excelled as an artist. The paintings have always provided a disputable question, and in an age of marked individualism many variations are expected.

The exhibition this year seems more varied and perplexing than ever, a curious combination of the naturalistic and meticulous, the expressionistic and vague. There are many pictures which are made in a craftsman-like fashion and are a credit to the performers. Others seem to lack orientation, and ideas. But perhaps this is expecting too much at the student stage. Those students who have worked along the freer and independent paths of expressionism have managed to gain an impressive and dramatic quality.

The sculpture exhibition is more interesting than any we recall in the past. The students are being freed more and more from the fetters of an academic, classic approach. This year there are sculptures which give way to an excess of feeling, to an extravagance of gesture.

There are many interesting masks with stylized features, and two hammered metal decorative panels are amongst the outstanding exhibits.

The decorative arts have proved more and more interesting in recent years since the policy has been followed of encouraging creative design rather than copying museum pieces. The textile designs show adaptibility to material and function. The posters are definitely on the modern side and they reveal an attempt on the part of the student to reconcile market demands with artistic standards. While it is likely that many of these posters may seem a bit recondite, they certainly follow in the direction of the finest poster making of the day.

The jewelry and metals exhibit the good traditions which have persisted in the school curriculum.

D. A.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 9

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc.

Portia to Confer Degrees Upon 55; College Programs

Commencement exercises of Portia Law School and College of Liberal Arts will be held in Ford Hall this evening with Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland (Ohio) Trust Company, as principal speaker.

The degree of bachelor of laws will be conferred upon 47 candidates, master of laws to 6, bachelor of arts to 2, the first graduates from the College of Liberal Arts. Honorary degrees will be given Colonel Ayres and Dr. Everett W. Lord, Dean of the College of Business Administration of Boston University.

Class reunions and alumnae dinners will feature commencement week end at Simmons College, with an alumnae garden party at 3:30 Saturday in the College Yard, 300 The Fenway.

On Friday Mrs. Bancroft Beatley, wife of the President of Simmons College, will entertain members of the Alumnae Council at supper in her home in Belmont. Eight class banquets are listed for Saturday.

At the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association at the College, Saturday at 2, the Reunion Cup, class agent prizes, and other awards will be made and induction of new officers held. President Beatley and Dean Jane Louise Mesick will speak. Miss Abbie E. Dunks of Boston, Alumnae President, will be in charge.

Commencement festivities at Tufts College will open Thursday evening with the twenty-sixth Tufts night at the Pops in Symphony Hall.

June 18 Will Be Their Wedding Day

Wide World

Miss Ann Lindsay Clark and John Roosevelt, Son of the President

They Are Seen Here as They Posed for Pictures at the New and Modernistic Home of Miss Clark's Mother, Mrs. F. Haven Clark, at Nahant

Museum Gets Three Sickert Canvases

The collection of contemporary English painting at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has just been strengthened by the gift of three canvases by Walter Richard Sickert. One of the deans of the present group of English painters, Mr. Sickert is co-founder of the new English Art Club and of the London Group. He trained at the Slade School and Heatherleys, two of the leading art schools in England, and also studied in Paris.

From the donor, who prefers to remain anonymous, the Museum has received an additional gift of two still-lifes by Albert André, a great friend of Renoir's.

Following a custom established four years ago the Museum will again offer during the summer a series of Exhibits of the Week. Each weekly exhibit will be isolated in the Stone Room. Beginning on June 18 the objects thus displayed will be consecutively: Sassetta's "The Flagellation of Christ and Other Scenes," Rembrandt's "Elizabeth van Ryn," Piazzetta's "Madonna of the Rosary," Fragonard's "La Bonne Mère," Reynolds's "Squire Musters," Romney's "Anne, Lady de la Pole," Manet's "Street Singer," Pissarro's "Market Place at Dieppe," Gauguin's "Sous les Pandanus," Cézanne's "Self-Portrait," van Gogh's "The Berceuse," and Mary Cassatt's "Mother and Child."

During July there will be a special free guidance hour at the Museum, for Boys and girls, to be conducted in similar fashion to the daily free guidance for adults. From 10 to 11 on Thursday mornings the children, who will meet at the Huntington Avenue entrance, will be taken through the galleries by a lecturer, to observe objects in the Museum and learn, on July 7 of the "mummy's secret," on July 14 of the "snake goddess," on July 21 of the "dragons and silk," and only July 28 of "the prince and the dwarf." All children are invited.

Special appointments for guidance during the summer may be arranged for groups from settlement houses and playgrounds, by telephoning to the Museum's Division of Instruction.

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 11)

savings-bank system, presented falsely as a State organization, is competing unfairly with the private companies which employ 12,000 agents in Massachusetts to sell insurance.

While some proponents of savings-bank life insurance may be willing to allow the $5,000 limitation legislation to become law, they feel its passage will provide a wedge to open the way for a more serious attack upon the system later.

C. I. O. industrial insurance agents naturally are rejoicing at its initial victory in the first Senate round. However, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is unworried, being prepared to carry its savings-bank insurance support to the referendum limit, if necessary.

Edgar M. Mills

Out of Town? Yes!
Out of Touch? No!

How much you miss people when you're out-of-town! You feel out of touch with things. You wonder how everyone is back home. Letters? Well, you mean to write. Everyone does. But, you just manage to get off a few hasty post-cards. This summer, double your vacation pleasure! Keep in touch by telephone.

Whether you're in town or out, what's a few miles between friends or relatives . . . especially when you get bargain out-of-town telephone rates evenings after 7 and all day Sunday. 35¢* takes you 96 miles. 40¢* takes you 116 miles. 45¢* takes you 140 miles. Enjoy a telephone trip tonight. Find out for yourself how far a little money carries you now.

30¢ goes a long way now!

Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday you can telephone many distant points for only 30¢*. For example,

BOSTON to

AMHERST, MASS. NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
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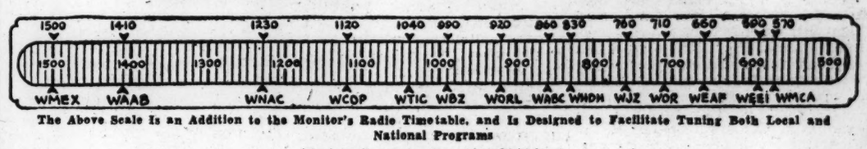
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news	Sport commentator	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport commentator	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady.....	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Comment; music ..	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics".
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue...	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch..	Revelers; male quartet.	Fred Hoey's Roundup ..	Dinner concert	Italian radio review...
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner".	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports reports	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:00 Popular variety ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Harper's Varieties ....
7:15 Barry Wood's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 "Living History" .	Paula Durand, songs...	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo...
7:45 Golf comment	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Orch...
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function" ..	"One Man's Family":	Madriguera's Orchestra.	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 ica; sketch	"Midweek Function" ..	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing....
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit"; network	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 the Lads; guests..	Barry McKinley, songs.	vocalists	interviews	Cottage Hawaiians ....
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	Sketch: "It May Have	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra ..	Happened"	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"..
9:30 Col. Ayres From	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Dance Melodies .....
9:45 Portia Law School	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:00 "Gang Busters":	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch ..	Boston "Pop" Concert.	Class and Dance.....	"Symphonic Strings"	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	NBC Minstrel Show....	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch ..	NBC Minstrel Show....	Class and Dance.....	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service .	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	J. Livingston's Orch..	lem"; variety .....
11:30 Dick Gasparre's	Music As You Desire It	Vocalists; orchestra ..	Billy Losser's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Vocalists; orchestra ..	Billy Losser's Orchestra	lem"; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock".	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 Rhythm music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch....	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Caroline Cabot ..	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 Radio Almanac ..	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "Tunes": music ..	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Life It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Farm and Home News
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Life It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Two Pianos .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists..	"The Mystery Chef"...	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum"; talk...	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"; sk	"Choir Loft"; organist..	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	Highlights, Halftones ..	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Dramatic sketch	Highlights, Halftones ..	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	"Music for Madame"..
11:15 Instrumentalists ..	"Vic and Sade".....	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jam Session .....
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk...	"Trip to Brides".....	Hillbilly music	"Get Thin to Music"..	"Fashion Congress"....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life".....	Soloist; orchestra	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Studio speaker	report; music; stocks..	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review...
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news....	"Murica, Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Vic and Sade"...	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"...	"Between Bookends"...	Ad Club speakers.....
1:30 "Road of Life".....	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Ad Club speakers.....
1:45 Hymn recital	Glenn Darwin, baritone	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Zinn Arthur's Orchestra	Ad Club speakers.....
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Song team .....
2:15 Radio award	"Grimm's Daughters"..	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Roger Coleman, songs..
2:30 Salon orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Household talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater Drama-
2:45 High School Choir.	Hymn recital	"School for Wives"...	Sport reports	tization .....
3:00 Ray Block's Orch.	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Red Sox vs. Cleveland	Edna Carter, songs....
3:15 Ray Block's Orch..	Piano recital	"Ma Perkins"	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30 U. S. Army Band..	Joe Green's Novelty Or-	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox vs. Cleveland	Jones Boys: quartet....
3:45 U. S. Army Band..	chestra	"The Guiding Light"...	baseball game	"Rhythm and Stuff"...
4:00 C. Rector's Orch...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Red Sox vs. Cleveland	Sport reports .....
4:15 Network program ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 Vocalist	Club Matinee: variety..	Rush Hughes, comment	Red Sox vs. Cleveland	Sport reports .....
4:45 "Party"; music ...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Girl Alone"; sketch...	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news.	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Don Winslow; sketch..	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Comment; music ..	Middleman's Orchestra.	Little Orphan Annie ..	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics".
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Vocalist	Rakov's Orchestra	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Melodic Tones" .....
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin.....	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Golf comment	Elvira Rios songs.....	Commentator	"Headlines"; sketch ..	Terry O'Toole, songs..
7:45 Social Security ..	Popular music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor..	Educational speaker	Don Humbert's Orch...
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	News dramatizations ..	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Gwen McCleary in	News dramatizations ..	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	Rob Roy's Orchestra...
8:30 dramatic sketch;	"Rhythm School"	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"The Green Hornet":	Legion speaker .....
8:45 vocalists; orch.	Charles Sears, tenor....	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator .....
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1938":	"The Harmonaires"	"Easy Aces" .....
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	phony Orchestra: Reg-	Frank Morgan; Fannie	"Johnson Family"	"Easy Aces" .....
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	inald Stewart, cond.;	Brice; Robert Taylor;	Don Reid: quartet; or-	Midweek Forum .....
9:45 Major Bowes Hour	Grace Panvini, soprano	chorus and orchestra..	chestra	Midweek Forum .....
10:00 "The Scenic Show"	"Anna Christie": drama-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Mr. Mergenthwirkers'	Organ concert .....
10:15 "Essays in Music"	tization	Bob Burns, comedian;	Lobblies": drama	Don Humbert's Orch...
10:30 "Americans at	"Anna Christie": drama-	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue: solo-	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:45 Work": interviews	tization	artist; orchestra.	ists; chorus; Henry	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Sport Comment ..	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"...
11:15 "Americo, Carnera"	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch..	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:30 Happy Felton's Or-	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame" .....
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame" .....

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It isn't every day that a dress gets itself named after the "Sheraton Roof" . . . but that's what's happened to one of the most attractive dance frocks in Slattery's new collection. However, it's quite in keeping with everything that it should be thus named, for even as its namesake, the gown is cool, smart, and up to the moment! Furthermore, it's one of those dresses in which you'll feel comfortable and gay as you dine and dance around up there and enjoy the outlook over the Charles River. Fashioned of ice-white piqué (the kind your collars and cuffs are made of) which, by the way, we imagine will wash beautifully in Jalma, the dress is equipped with cunning little puff sleeves that stand up nice and stiff at the shoulders. And lots of shirring, which does nothing if it doesn't flatter, dolls up the bodice. From then on everything is pretty slim-jim fitting through the waist and down to the hips, and then it lets itself go into a great deal of swirling fullness. And right on the shirred bodice you can anchor that extra-special corsage! Up in the Misses' Budget Dress Shop . . . for the mere sum of $19.95.

♣ ♣ ♣

Lace Boleros Have Many Uses

We have yet to see the woman who doesn't like to be told of new little "doohickies" that will transform last year's dresses into something that looks like new . . . and make a duo-purpose dress out of one frock. So we present (through R. H. Stearns, of course) a collection of lace boleros for your approval this year. The kind you can wear over a dress that has short sleeves, or one that's utterly sleeveless. To be worn just about everywhere . . . garden parties included. The lace is the heavy, rather solid kind, and it can add a lot to a dress. Mostly black, but some pastels. You can get them all the time for from $4 up, but they might possibly still have some left over at their sale price. Which was $3.

♣ ♣ ♣

Cute Gadget For the Lapel

Somebody took that "give me my boots and saddle" idea seriously, and made up the cutest little gadget for the lapel of your suit. All in pigskin . . . at Jay's. On Temple Place. Everything is there but the horse . . . the boots, the saddle, the bit, and whatnot. This would be a cute little gift for the "horse" member of your family especially, but we doubt if there's any young thing around for miles who wouldn't give a couple of "ah's" when she gets it!

♣ ♣ ♣

White Underwear Demand Is Met

We've often heard women say they never could find enough white underwear . . . everything seems to be done up in tearose and so forth. But we know that Vanity Fair has a nice line of girdles, and pantie-girdles, and combination lacey girdles and bras . . . in all white. The lace of course, is "Lastex." We saw them up on the fourth floor at Jordan's the last time we were in. Around $4 and $5.

♣ ♣ ♣

Dusting Powder Boxed in Cork

Thither and Yon: Cork seems to be a favorite this summer . . . and Lucien DeLong has seen to it that his dusting powder is boxed in a cork-trimmed package. We like it because it doesn't slip out of your hand, and naturally it doesn't soil readily. The department stores will have it. C. Crawford Hollidge's handkerchief counter always rates another look-see. All kinds of flossy things to wear when you just lounge around the beach at Filene's. One silk shorts and blouse outfit that's a knock-out. "The Wonder Bag" at Miss Lowe's Town-Curiosity Shop (third floor, 145 Tremont Street, right at Nisley's Shoe Store) still delights women who never know whether they're going to want just a coin purse or a big shopping bag by the time they come home. That's what this bag does . . . it starts as a purse, unfolds to another size and then gives up completely, and behold, a regulation-size shopping bag. In taffeta, too. Loads of other items just as interesting up there. Her "I Has T'Have" grocery list for the bride, for instance. Big straw hats at Plotkin Brothers on Boylston Street near Schrafft's. Watches that will dunk in water even better than doughnuts (they don't fall apart!) at Shreve, Crump and Low's, the jewelers at the corner of Boylston and Arlington Street. For authentic Chinese items, try brousing around The Silver Bamboo, at 164 Newbury Street. And don't forget to ask to see the little Cricket Houses!

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, June 9

Boston—5 p. m.—Music and talks for Europe. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Schenectady—7 p. m.—Spanish Musical Program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.
London—7:35 p. m.—Trooping the Colors, in honor of the birthday of his Majesty the King. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Prague—7:55 p. m.—Variety Program. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.84meg; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg.
Moscow—8 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; selections from Operas; "The Life and Works of Giacomo Puccini." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.31m, 11.86meg.
London—9 p. m.—Isolde Menges, violinist. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"A Visit to German Furniture Factories." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77 meg.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.82meg.
Caracas—10:30 p. m.—Billo's Happy Boys, orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10:40 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.8m, 9.51meg.

Record for Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 8—All previous records of the number of students graduating from Worcester high schools in any one year will be broken on June 22 when diplomas will be awarded to 1990.

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets on Sale at all prices
2 weeks in advance .25, .50, .75, $1

NEWTON, MASS.
PARAMOUNT THEATRE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
Victor McLaglen in BATTLE OF BROADWAY
also
Rays—Burns and Allen in COLLEGE SWING

NEW YORK CITY
"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family
BILTMORE
W. 47th St. Evgs. 8:45—50c to $2. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

"KIDNAPPED"
WALTER PIDGEON BAXTER BARTHOLOMEW
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ Any Seat
ROXY
DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
50 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now.
SHUBERT THEATRE, W. 44 St. CI 6-5990

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 11)

they are attempting to use economic force.

"Similar situations have occurred in the past and will occur in the future in this legislation."

Mr. Baker declared it would be easy for an employer to get a "stool pigeon" employee to tell that he heard workers advocate the use of force during labor disputes.

In regard to the race libel bill he said he was convinced this was valuable legislation and that it is important that propaganda against races be stopped. "It is more important to stop race libel and group libel than it is to stop individual libel."

Carrying Arms

On the prohibition against carrying arms, he told the Committee that it was history that the Fascist movement got under way in Germany under private armies financed by industrial leaders to stop the growing power of organized labor.

Otis A. Hood, Chairman of the Communist Party of Massachusetts also favored the legislation to prohibit private organizations from carrying arms and the bill on race libel. He added that the Communist Party had called for the passage of similar measures.

These speakers followed several members of the Commission who appeared to favor the five bills recommended. These measures included, with the above, legislation to force those who use assumed names to register given and assumed names with city or town clerks and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the limitation of public solicitation of funds by groups other than churches.

The commission members were led by Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline, chairman of the commission. In advocating legislation against the carrying of arms she said the commission found a group in Springfield, called the Military Police Reserve, which consisted of 75 men in the first company and 45 more in a reserve group.

This unit, Senator Holmes said, drilled and held target practice on the police target range. They were available for hire, she said, by private corporations.

Evidence was presented, she continued, that these men had been used on strike duty a few months ago, although this was denied by the leader of the Military Police. She added that 30 uniforms had been supplied by the Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

Taking up the libeling of races and groups, Senator Holmes told the committee evidence had been presented to include the Industrial Defense Association, operated by Edward H. Hunter, was carrying on an anti-Jew propaganda campaign and that other organizations were operating in the United States with the main purpose of defaming and ruining Jews.

"It is important that Jewish people and the community be protected against this slanderous propaganda."

The speaker said the purpose of the "true name" bill was to prevent the use of "party names" by persons seeking to conceal their identity. This practice, she said, constitutes a fraud upon employers and fellow workers.

Representative Philip Sherman (R) of Somerville, House chairman of the special commission, emphatically denied the charge brought by Communists that the commission had whitewashed Fascism in its investigation.

Senator Holmes dismissed as "ludicrous" the criticism of the report signed by 50 college professors. She said she doubted that the professors had read the report.

Professors' Protest

The professors contended the special commission report was "an apology for fascism and the logical outcome of the commission's whole prejudiced procedure." The commission had devoted almost its entire report to Communist activities, dismissing fascism and naziism with the statement that no foreign activity along these lines was uncovered in Massachusetts.

The protest follows in part:

"The wholehearted support given by the notorious Mayor Hague of Jersey City to this report and the recommendations for legislation indicates from what quarters it evokes approbation.

"The commission's indiscriminate condemnation of socially minded, religious and educational leaders for their participation in the conference for social legislation, for example, insults the intelligence and patriotism of all fair-minded citizens.

"In our considered judgment, this report is intended to divert the public attention from the grave dangers which confront democracy in Massachusetts and to blunt the vigilance of the people toward these dangers.

"While many of us agree with a few of the 12 bills proposed, we nevertheless strongly condemn the report as a whole and the spirit which so clearly motivated the commission's recommendations. We are confident that the Legislature will reject the principal legislation recommended by the commission."

Maine

(Continued from Page 1)

limited himself to the comment that M. Pouliot would not "get very far."

"Apparently someone is trying to make the headlines," Gov. Barrows remarked.

The "land-taking," according to word from Ottawa, is promoted by George Roy, President, and J. P. Dumont, Secretary, of the Estcourt, P. Q., local Council of the Roman Catholic Farmers' Union. The territory which they contend would be better off under Canadian jurisdiction is officially "wild land" at the northernmost tip of Maine and adjoins the village of Estcourt on the St. Francis River.

The petition recites that the inhabitants of this district are completely separated from the rest of Maine by timber land and that because they market their products in Canada, the payment of customs duties is burdensome and vexatious.

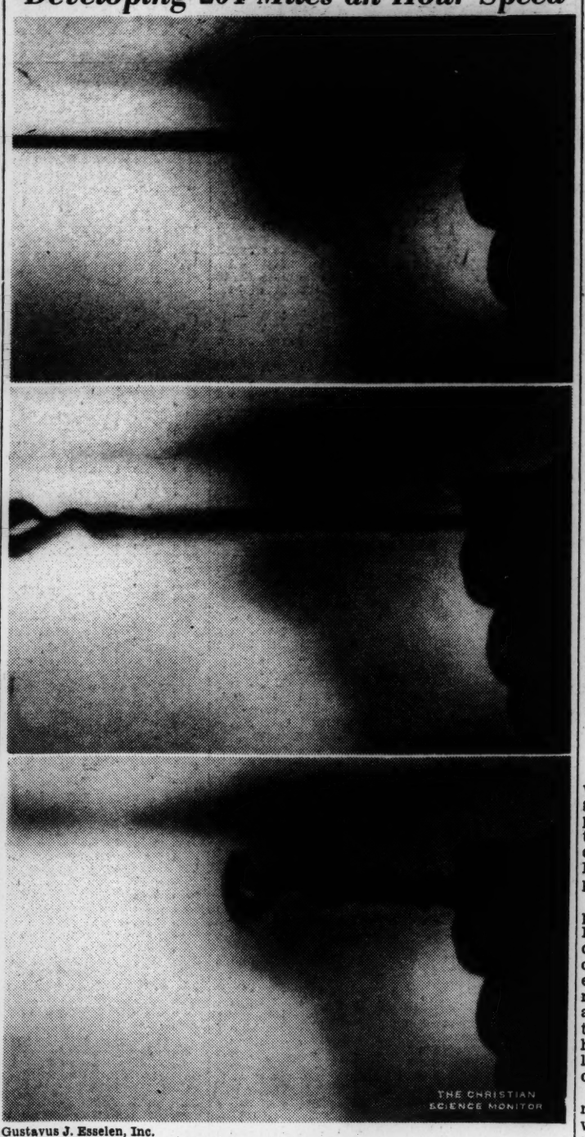
The United States, Mr. Pouliot's petition states, has nothing to lose and much to gain by transferring the area and its inhabitants to Canada.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 11)

dour. Within a few days the Commission will put out a special publication intended to be of assistance to people interested in the farming possibilities in New Hampshire. There will be another booklet dealing with recreational facilities on publicly-owned property, including State reservations, the White Mountain National Forest, and the other publicly-owned recreational properties in New Hampshire.

Developing 204 Miles an Hour Speed



Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc.

Rubber Band Caught on Move

Upper—Under Tension. Middle—Released, Time Interval of .0008 Seconds. Lower—Released, Time Interval .0016 Seconds

'Squire of Boston Common' Collects Degrees as Hobby

"Squire of Boston Common" is what they call Patrolman Edwin D. Flanders of the Joy Street Station, who for the past 16 years has patrolled the 48 acres and miles of paths on the historic green.

Just why he is called that is something of a puzzle, unless because of his long tour of duty there he has acquired a sort of proprietary interest. Officer Flanders knows the Common. He has read its history and studied its features and contour at first hand.

He knows that on his beat around the plot he walks just 1 1-10 miles—he measured it in a prowl car once. He knows where all the historical events happened. He must, it seems, for he works from 7:45 a. m. to 6 p. m., the hours when visitors come to the Common in droves.

"Never Miss Common"

In fact, Officer Flanders believes he meets more tourists than any other police officer in the city. "They all come to the Common first," he says, "and start their tours under the shadow of the State House. No matter where else they go, it seems they never miss the Common."

Aside from his long association with the Common, however, Officer Flanders has other claims to distinction. He already holds two university degrees, and tonight will be presented with a third, which will make him, he claims, one of the few if not the only policeman in the country with three university degrees.

Officer Flanders, a native of Nashua, N. H., was graduated from Nashua High School in 1910. The following year he attended Harvard University, and in 1912 he switched to Boston University for one year. For the next four years he went to Emerson College and received a diploma, as the school was not then empowered to give degrees.

In 1920, however, the first year the College was granted permission by the Legislature to award degrees, Officer Flanders received his B. L. I. —Bachelor of Literary Interpretation. By this time he was studying law in Boston University Law School, and in 1923 won his LL. B.

He will get his third degree tonight when, along with another student, he will be given an A. B. from Portia College of Liberal Arts. These are the first degrees to be awarded by the College.

What is he going to do with all his honors?

Enjoys Police Work

Well, Officer Flanders is going to remain Officer Flanders. He enjoys police work, he likes the Common, and he wants to stay on the force. He studies just because he likes to study.

But academic learning is not all he has given attention to these past few years. He also has studied subjects pertaining to police work, such as research crime detection at Massachusetts Institute of Technology five years ago. This course is said to be the forerunner of the present G-man course in Washington. He also took a University Extension course on finger-printing, and a course on navigation at Harvard.

Should he ever become a sergeant, he declares, he might be in better position to use his store of knowledge. But until that time comes, he guesses he will just have to share it with the squirrels.

With his working all day and studying practically all night, it might be thought that Officer Flanders' wife might have something to say. But Mrs. Minnie DeEste Flanders is enthusiastic, encouraging, and happy about the whole thing. "Especially so," the policeman declares, "when she found out she would be my flower girl at graduation tonight."

Acted with John Craig

Previous to receiving any of his degrees, Officer Flanders was an actor. Back in 1916 he was a member of the Castle Square Stock Company, and he recalls playing many a scene with John Craig and Mary Young. Among his parts were those of the policeman in "The Old Homestead," and Charles, the wrestler, in "As You Like It."

Following that he went to Portland, Maine, where he played with the Keith Stock Company. It was while appearing in "On Trial" that he picked up a copy of Greenleaf's "On Evidence," read it, and decided to study law.

If these accomplishments are not enough, Officer Flanders can pluck another feather from his service cap. It seems he pounds the bass drum in the band of Boston Police Post No. 251 and in the Aleppo Temple Shriners' Band. He studied music for a while, and declares he can read music at sight. And when he throws his more than 200 pounds into a whack, it really makes a noise.

So, while he walks his 1.1-miles beat around Boston Common, he muses on his homework and prepares for final exams. Someday, he tells the squirrels, it will all come in handy.

Gordon A. Campbell

Rugs Taught to Stay in Place And Noise Quieted by Chemist

Lord Kelvin's dictum that "the life and soul of science is its practical application," seems borne out by the number of new things, new jobs, new factories, new industries flourishing today in the northeastern United States whose business progress can be traced directly to research. A staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor has investigated representative industrial plants and associated research laboratories. This is the third of eight articles.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Over in the Boylston Street Laboratories of Gustavus J. Esselen, new chemical compounds are brewing which soon will be bona fide factory products. Already several are being manufactured experimentally.

"Rug root," for example, is a compound whose contents even chemists must guess at for a while, but to all appearances it is a fine powder each particle of which wears "rubber shoes" or "has a high coefficient of friction." When sifted under skiddy rugs they assume nonskid properties and are no longer vehicles of locomotion.

"Berry-Cel" is a new kind of sound-absorbing material for use in buildings. It is very light weight, less than one third the weight of water. Since patents have been issued, it is no secret now that the manufacturer makes it of rock wool, lime and silicate, beating the pasty mass into a froth, molding the froth and then drying it. The resulting slabs are vermin proof, moisture-proof, and sound proof, as well as fireproof. Here is just another use for rock wool, the product that was once useless steel mill slag.

Harnessing Color

Dr. Esselen is the chemist who devised the method of coloring high grade coal so that customers who paid for it were sure of getting what they paid for. If one orders "blue coal" for example, no one can bootleg cheap coal in the name of the patented product without detection.

Color recently played another important part in the history of the Esselen Labs. A large New York department store was very desirous of beating competitors in women's early spring dresses. It was an easy matter to send a specialist to Paris and have him cable back descriptions of new styles, but how could he possibly describe that exquisite light powdery blue that was to become so popular?

That was easy, too, when a technician was called on the job to devise a system of color discs which would enable the dress specialist to interpret the color in terms of eye vision. He cabled back a series of numbers which, when transcribed, told the exact hue, or the position of the color in the spectrum—the value or color reference between black and white and the chroma or intensity.

Esselen researchers are working with the ultra high-speed motion picture camera too, largely to examine fast moving machine parts. Recently, however, the camera eye was turned on the question of what happens when an elastic band is stretched and released.

How fast does it return to normal?

An ordinary rubber band about four inches long was stretched nearly to the limit; and as it was released, photographs were taken of it at intervals of a twelve-hundredth of a second. As might be expected, the contraction is very fast. Those who have performed the experiment between the fingers, trying to let go with both hands and have the snap occur in the middle will testify that usually one hand or the other is smartly stung.

When the pictures were studied, it was determined that the free end of the band relaxed first, and during the rest of the process attained a measured speed of 204 miles per hour.

Country and City Mice

A few weeks ago, chemists were at work on a mouse repellant, to keep down the amount of damage done to seeds and roots. The first result was a repellant that worked beautifully with the ordinary type of mouse found in the cellar, but had no effect upon wild mice. "Would you believe it," the young technician who worked on the problem asked, "the hardest part of the whole job was getting hold of some wild mice to try various mixtures on?"

Soft wood dried and compressed to the hardness of steel, filtering pads more efficient than old style cotton ones, fiberloid for laminated windshields made in a continuous roll, and individual inks of all hues, are some of the other products to come out of this laboratory.

Now your reporter still has some standing among technical men and posed a problem of his own to Esselen chemists. He wanted to know just how much weight his name carried as of June 1, 1938.

It turned out to be almost negligible. Using a soft lead pencil he wrote his name as boldly as John Hancock, but when placed on the balance its weight turned out to be only twelve ten-thousandths of a gram.

Manufacturers all over New England look to the Esselen Laboratories for chemical advice, with the result that a list of representative clients presents a fair cross-section of New England business. "Today more than ever before," says Dr. Esselen, "industrial plants everywhere are building up a defense against competition which is impregnable, through the continuous application of research to their products and manufacturing methods.

...AROUND THE CORNER

Bessy's Baritone Barred? — Residents of the Hill Field section of West Lynn may like music—but it must be in the right place and at the right time. They object very definitely and outspokenly to what they describe as the baritone moo-ings of a cow known as Bessy—whose talent seems to be drawn out of anything approaching a full moon.

Dogs, of course, may be expected to pour forth a little lugubrious baying at sight of lunar splendor, but it does seem to the good folk of Hill Field that in mooing at the moon Bessy the cow is going rather beyond her province.

As a result of their compliants, Philip Shapiro of Flint Street, owner of the bovine baritone, has been asked by John Welch, Sergeant of the local police, if he can't muzzle Bessy on full moon nights—or something.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bee Line—A line of bees across a Brookline roadway performed efficient highway safety service yesterday—and practically put a police speed trap out of business.

The bees decided to swarm in a tree at Fairbanks and Beacon Streets, and buzzed back and forth across the road so impressively that every passing motorist slowed down to get a better look at them.

Many drivers owed the insects a debt of gratitude for this—the police failed to catch a single speeder.

♪ ♪ ♪

Flies Get Blues—Boston paint dealers expect something of a run on their stocks of blue paint this summer, if the story reported in the Dutch Boy Painter, the National Lead Company's house organ, is widely circulated.

It seems that in Europe, home of the loud buzzing "blue bottle" fly, it has been discovered that kitchen walls painted a medium bright blue are anathema to nearly all flies.

Of course, there is the possibility that 100 per cent American insects may not react in just the same way as their Continental cousins. And yet, as Burns could so easily have said: "A fly's a fly for a' that." So there is definite hope.

A medium bright blue is not guaranteed to keep the flies out, but it will give them the blues so that their stay is short, it is said—especially if they have had a Continental education.

♪ ♪ ♪

Slot Machine Stockings—"There goes a run in my stocking—and I have a date right after work!" That forlorn wail of the office worker may be less often heard in future. Word has reached Boston stenographers that a Philadelphia stocking firm is planning to sell its product here and there and everywhere through slot machines—with office buildings one of the most hopeful locations.

Then when a splinter on an oak desk exacts its toll on sheer hose, all that will need to be done is to pay a visit to the lobby and slip a coin—or two, or three—in a slot, and out will come a new pair of flawless stockings.

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‡Nw Amsterdam	June 11	Plymouth	June 17	June 10 8:00 pm	June 11 7:30 am
§Rex	June 11	Gibraltar	June 17	June 10 8:00 pm	June 11 9:00 am
†Champlain	June 11	Havre	June 18	June 10 8:00 pm	June 11 8:00 am
‡Columbus	June 11	Bremen	June 19	June 10 8:00 pm	June 11 1:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	June 21		June 16 4:00 pm	June 16 8:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 23		June 18 4:00 pm	June 18 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Nojima Maru	San Pedro	June 14		June 9 4:00 pm	June 9 8:30 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	June 17		June 12 4:00 pm	June 12 8:30 pm

‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

Who does not thrill at the prospect of being free from routine responsibilities and cares, even for the brief, fleeting hours between one day and the next?

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	275,000
Previous day	371,980
1938 volume to date	95,241,398
1937 volume to date	216,591,584

Numerous Stocks Rise Fractionally In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The stock market picked its way forward with a leisurely stride today.

Offerings were scarce so that small demand was sufficient to leave most issues with gains of fractions to more than a point near the final hour. Aircraft, electrical equipment and miscellaneous industrials were favored by cautious buyers.

With only 60,000 shares changing hands in the first hour, transactions ran at the rate of about 275,000 shares for the full session.

Bond Market Uneven

Bond market movements were uneven and mostly narrow today with dealings at low ebb.

An early sag in rails prompted a slightly better support which brought an irregular recovery in some secondary issues near the close.

Ahead fractions to around 2 points were Kansas City Southern 3s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s "D" of '96; Union Pacific 3½s of '71, and Rock Island general 4s of '88.

Some Nickel Plate loans gave up 1 to around 5 points on small dealings. Down fractions to around 2 were Southern Pacific 3¾s of '46; Reading 4½s "A" of '97; and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

Most utility and industrial loans moved in a fractional range.

U. S. Governments firmed in the late dealings, some Tresuries showing gains running to 6-32ds of a point, against a few small declines.

Higher prices were established by a number of foreign groups lead by Japanese, Polish and Italian issues.

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—A few selected industrial issues managed good-sized gains on the curb today but changes elsewhere were small.

At the start of the final hour, fractional losers included American Gas & Electric, Lake Shore, and Pepperell. Modest gains were turned in by Gulf Oil, St. Regis Paper, and Lockheed Aircraft. Duke Power recovered most of yesterday's sharp loss with a gain of about 5.

Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., on the first sale of the year, plunged 26 13-16 on small turnover.

New Deal's 'Orbitless Vagaries' Denounced By N. Y. Executive

MONTREAL (CP) — Taxation would soon amount in fact to confiscation, Harry Arthur Hoff, New York, past president of the National Office Management Association, told the convention meeting here.

Attacking Government intervention in business, Mr. Hoff declared his belief that political doctrines since the advent of the Roosevelt Administration in the United States have come to constitute "under a conveniently vague appellation, the 'New Deal,' an agglomeration of directives designed to be both corrective and punitive whose chief product thus far has been the greatest orgy of spending of public money experienced in times of peace by any nation of the world.

"Intimately interwoven with this deplorable condition and largely responsible for it there exists a boundless opportunity, of which full advantage has been taken, for feverish minds to pursue their orbitless vagaries at immeasurable cost to the permanent welfare of the American nation."

Mr. Hoff declared that "heavy hand of government is upon business," and that business executives throughout the land were being "pilloried." If they sought counsel among themselves they were accused of conspiracy, and if they became aggressive they faced public investigations and prosecution on unfounded charges.

Wheat Values Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, June 8 (AP)—Despite late estimates that North American export business totaled 500,000 bushels including fair purchases from the United States, Chicago wheat prices fell a cent today.

Buying of futures here was restricted owing largely to the fact that newest reports about the Government wheat loan price were insufficiently clear to allow definite trade conclusions. Increased arrivals of newly harvested wheat Southwest, especially 120 cars at Fort Worth, Texas, served also as a weight on values.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛-¾ lower compared with yesterday's finish, July 72½-⅝, Sept. 73½-⅝, Corn ⅜ off to ⅛ up, July 56⅝-¾, Sept. 57⅝-¾, and oats ⅝-¾ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Unfavorable employment figures, coupled with lower overnight Wall Street prices and the lack of constructive news, confined price movements in the stock market to very narrow changes. Investment demand for British funds was fair and this group moved fractionally higher. Polish and Japanese liens moved up while the remainder of the bond group was easier. Other sections of the list were neglected.

Paris: Trading in the Bourse today was very light and a firm tone prevailed at the close. Suez Canal shares dropped 225 francs and Royal Dutch lost about 70. Government bonds remained quiet and were 30 centimes up to 40 lower at the finish.

Liverpool: Scattered buying in cotton futures was followed by realizing and hedging, but firmness in the Alexandria market promoted local support in the late dealings. Final quotations were 3 to 5 net advance.

Wheat futures closed 1½d to 1¾d net higher, advancing on less favorable American winter wheat crop reports and purchases of Australian wheat by Italy.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	42	42	42	Jun 7
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	2	8	7⅜	7⅜	Jun 7
20⅜	14½	Adams-Millis (⅝e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun 7
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	4	46¼	46	46¼	
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	¾	⅝	⅝	M'y 27
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	10	10	10	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	
17⅝	6⅛	Alleghany pf xw	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y 27
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 2
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	1	9	9	9	— ¼
21¾	11¾	Allegheny Steel	2	13⅛	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 28
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	150	148	149½	+2¾
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 4
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
51¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	22	41⅜	40¼	41	
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 6
3⅜	1	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	58¾	58¼	58¼	Jun 7
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del(2¼e)	3	52	52	52	
17¼	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	2	29	28¾	29	Jun 7
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞	+ ⅝
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	163¾	163¾	163¾	Jun 6
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	2	16	16	16	Jun 7
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	4	29½	29½	29½	Jun 3
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 7
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Jun 2
8½	4½	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 6
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	9⅜	9½	9⅜	Jun 6
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug	3	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	3½	3½	3½	Jun 7
6½	4	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun 7
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14½	14¼	14¼	Jun 6
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	—1
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10	10	10	Jun 2
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun 6
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	36	36	36	Jun 6
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18	18	18	+1
7⅞	4½	Am International	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun 7
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	⅜
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	4	45½	45	45	—1
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 7
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3	3	3	Jun 7
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105	105	105	M'y 27
7⅞	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	5	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6 pf(2¼k)	*1	33	33	33	+ ⅜
33	16½	Am P&L $5 pf(1¾k)	*1	28	28	28	— ⅛
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	16	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jun 7
20⅞	15¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	4	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	2	9½	9¼	9½	Jun 7
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	5	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ¼
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	Jun 4
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	*1	52	52	52	+ ¾
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	3	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 31
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun 7
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	105	105	105	
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 4
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	130⅝	130⅛	130½	+ ¾
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	7	66	66	66	+ ⅛
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
140¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	139½	139½	139½	+1⅞
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jun 7
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	74	74	74	Jun 6
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun 7
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	1	30	30	30	—1
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun 7
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	25¼	25	25	M'y 26
36¾	21	Anaconda	42	24	23½	24	+ ¼
50	29	Anacon W & C	3	30¾	30	30	—1
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	92½	92½	92½	Jun 7
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	35	35	35	— ¾
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar1
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	28	28	28	
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 6
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 7
8¼	4	Asso Dry Goods	5	5⅜	5⅜	5½	Jun 6
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 27
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	9	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	3	40½	40	40½	— ½
27⅜	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	3	16⅛	16¼	16½	— ⅜
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7	7	7	M'y 26
24	17¾	Atl Refining (3)	7	21½	21	21	— ¼
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106	106	106	— ¼
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (⅞e).	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	37	37	37	M'y 26
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 7
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 31
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	7	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30	30	30	M'y 27
19	12½	Barber Asphalt	10	15⅞	15⅝	15½	Jun 7
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¾
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	12⅜	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (⅜e)	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Jun 1
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	101	101	101	M'y 23
8⅝	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar1
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	5	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	Jun 7
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	2	32	32	32	
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	48	44¾	43⅞	44⅝	+ ⅝
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	2	13	13	13	Jun 7
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	1	85	85	85	Jun 4
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 6
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
15⅜	10½	Blaw-Knox	1	11⅜	11½	11½	+ ½
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	9	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 6
13⅞	9	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 3
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	5	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ½
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	5	19	18⅝	19	+ ¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun 6
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br	2	14½	14½	14½	Jun 1
10⅞	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	9	18⅛	17⅜	18¼	+ ¾
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	32	32	32	Jun 6
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Jun 4
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7	7	7	Jun 2
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun 6
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'y 27
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	2	7⅞	7	7	— ½
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	4	4	4	4	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	5	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co	1	14	14	14	— ½
32½	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	20	19¾	19¾	Jun 7
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅝
20½	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
8⅝	5⅜	Butler Bros	2	6	6	6	
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18	18	18	Jun 7
4¾	2⅜	Butler Cop & Zinc	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 7
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 7
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 2
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing(1½a)	3	19	18⅞	19	Jun 7
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	5	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15⅜	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	7	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
8⅛	3	Canad Pacific	30	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	26	26	26	Jun 7
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y 26
18	12½	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 31
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 4
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	3	77½	76	76	Jun 7
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	7	40½	40	40½	+1⅛
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 2
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	5	11¼	11½	11¼	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 7
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22	22	22	+1
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11	7	Cent RR N J	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 3
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 4
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	3	33½	33½	33½	
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
30½	18	Champ Pap & P	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun 6
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 18
38½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	8	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 27
48½	27½	Ches Corp	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jun 6
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 2
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 3
3¾	¾	Chi Great West	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 31
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	Jun 2
1	½	Chi M St P&P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 7
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10	10	10	— ¼
32½	22	Chi Penu T cv pf(3)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jun 2
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅜	⅜	Jun 4
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 3
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 7
18¾	13	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	13½	12½	13½	Jun 6
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 7
63⅛	35⅜	Chrysler Corp(⅝e)	54	42⅜	41½	42⅛	+ ½
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
3¾	2	City Stores	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	14	14	14	Jun 6
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 28
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	7	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	125	125	125	
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jun 7
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	3	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	11¼	11	11¼	Jun 4
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.85e)	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	Jun 7
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	9	6½	6	6	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Jun 2
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	70	70	70	
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	5	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93½	93⅛	93½	—2⅜
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
100	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jun 3
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents	47	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	22	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	4	40⅞	40	40⅞	+ ⅝
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	†14	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	M'y 26
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 7
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	25	24¼	23⅝	24	— ⅛
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	6	95	94¾	95	+ ½
108	76	Detroit Edison (3e)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ¾
28½	20¾	Diam Match (1¼a)	1	26	26	26	+ ½
36¾	31½	Diam Match pf(1½a)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
9¼	4	Diam T Motor (1)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun 7
16	11	Distil Cp Seag (1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
75	66	Dist Cp-S pf ww(5)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	—1¾
17	13½	Dixie-Vortex(1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun 3
22½	12	DoehlerDieC(.20e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jun 7
60⅜	46¾	Dome Mines (3e)	4	58⅝	58½	58½	
8¼	4½	Dominion Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 2
49⅜	31	Douglas Aircraft	60	45¼	44¼	45½	+1
112	87⅞	Dow Chem (1½e)	1	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	Jun 7
22	15	Dresser MfgA(1½g)	2	16	15½	15½	M'y 26
12⅝	6½	Dresser Mfg B	1	8	8	8	M'y 26
	⅜	Dul SS & Atl	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y 6
	⅛	Dul S S & A pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y 16
3½	1¾	Dunhill Int	1	2	2	2	Jun 7
10	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10	10	10	Apr 21
123⅜	90½	du Pont de N (1e)	31	97¾	95¾	97½	+1
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	135¼	135¼	135¼	
116	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	116	116	116	
		E					
7½	3¼	Eastern Roll Mills	1	4	4	4	Jun 7
167	121½	Eastm Kodak (6)	5	155	154½	155	+1
21⅜	10½	Eaton Mfg	3	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4¾	2	Eltingon Schild	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4	2¼	El&Mus Ind (.19g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 7
21½	13¼	El Auto Lite (¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛

Commerce and Finance

Chandler Bankruptcy Bill, SEC-Sponsored, Regarded Acceptable

Business and Industry

National Sales Crusade Declared Big Business Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 8—Verging on the election of officials at its sixth annual convention, members of the Edison Electric Institute sat back for a little today to listen to one of the newer romances of modern American industry—the "National Salesmen's Crusade" which was described as having galvanized business activity this spring.

One of its instigators, H. W. Burritt, Vice-President of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit, told of the evolution of the idea from the realization that "sales mean jobs and jobs in turn mean sales."

The promotion scheme was expanded, he said, to include all business, including competitors, which was proving beyond question that 'every business profits by the success of every other business."

"It seems more than possible now," Mr. Burritt said, "that we are on the eve of one of those great and sometimes inexplainable movements that have from time to time swept across the nation with irresistible force. It all boils down to realizing that sales mean jobs and jobs in turn mean sales.

"That is the complete circle of re-employment."

The "crusade" had its first trial in Lincoln, Neb., where the plan was sold to the Chamber of Commerce, and the aid of the Mayor and Governor and the support of Nebraska newspapers enlisted. Today, Mr. Burritt reported, the idea had spread all over Nebraska and brought hundreds of inquiries from manufacturers, chambers of commerce and trade associations elsewhere. Boston was preparing to inaugurate it, he continued, with a mass-meeting of 4000 business men in Symphony Hall, and 90 other cities have scheduled similar meetings.

"The idea is bigger than any one industry," he declared. "The ability to buy is still to be found among our citizens, for, although millions are unemployed, many other millions are at work.

"The first step toward re-employing the jobless is the increased sale of our farm and factory products to those who are at work. That will create employment, and everyone who regains a job brings an increasing demand and consumption as he re-enters the circle of consumers."

W. H. Harrison, New York, Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, told the convention that "good technical service is not enough today. Service must be pleasing," he said. "The customer must be made to feel that there is personal attention for him."

Montgomery Ward Sales Drop 7 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co., reported May sales totaled $36,149,558, a decrease of 7.64 per cent compared with May, 1937.

Sales for the first four months of the fiscal year totaled $125,773,869, a decrease of 7.74 per cent compared with the corresponding 1937 period.

Heads Exchange

Wide World

Frank J. Knell
Elected President of the New York Cotton Exchange

Frank J. Knell Is Elected President Cotton Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Frank J. Knell has been elected President of the New York Cotton Exchange. Robert J. Murray was chosen Vice-President and Clayton B. Jones, Treasurer. New members of the Board of Governors are Bernard J. Conlinn, Tinney C. Figgatt, Benjamin R. Hayward, Thomas F. Russell Jr. and John H. Scatterty. The new officers, who previously had been selected by the Nominating Committee, will assume their positions on June 9.

The New York Wool Top Exchange, affiliated with the Cotton Exchange, elected Robert J. Murray, President; Joseph R. Walker, First Vice-President; Max W. Steehr, Second Vice-President; and Clayton B. Jones, Treasurer. New members of the Board of Governors are E. Malcolm Deacon, Norman E. Dupee, Lawrence P. Hills, Stanley H. Lawton, Kenneth W. Marriner, and Amos Stevens. They will take office on June 8.

New Financing Is Sharply Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week amounted to $208,695,000, the largest for any single week since the week ended Feb. 11, 1937, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company showed.

Included in this amount was $100,000,000 in debentures of United States Steel Corporation and $33,000,000 in bonds of Commonwealth Edison Company.

The comparative table showed:

	This week	Year ago
Municipal	$75,695,000	$9,866,000
Industrial	100,000,000	760,500
Public utility	33,000,000	10,000,000
Stock		2,644,643
Total	208,695,000	23,271,143

Auto Trade Seen Asking Fall Cut In Steel Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Pressure for lower steel prices by the automobile companies this summer when they place their initial orders for material for their 1939 models is almost a foregone conclusion, says the Standard Statistics Company. That they stand a good chance of getting them is also Standard's opinion.

One of the strongest arguments for the consumer in his demand for price concessions for fall delivery, the review pointed out, will probably be that first quarter losses were relatively small, when viewed against average industry operations of less than 32 per cent of capacity for the period, despite the fact that most steel mills are losing money at current levels of operations.

From precedent, it would appear that the steel companies will be induced to lower their price schedules some time later this summer if it then appears that concessions will induce the actual placing of a substantial volume of orders. The fact of the matter is that steel prices have held unchanged in recent months and are being quoted at these same levels for the third quarter because of the absence of a sufficient potential demand to furnish a real test of the price structure. It is evident that prices are vulnerable, but they will not be tested until consumers are in positions where they must place some orders.

As a consequence, the pressure which automobile makers may be expected to apply when manufacture of the 1939 lines begins late in the summer would appear to have a better than even chance of forcing the issue and of bringing about a lowering of steel prices generally, the report continues.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the steel price cuts, expected this summer, will be accompanied or followed by wage cuts. The steel makers contend, and on valid grounds, that prices cannot be reduced materially unless there are compensating savings on costs, and the only avenue now open in this direction is through wage reductions.

The long stalemate in the steel industry as a result of the inelastic character of steel prices because of the freezing wage rates at record high levels is likely to be broken, therefore, within the next two or three months, notwithstanding the fact that only last week the industry announced unchanged prices for the entire third quarter. Moreover, a price reduction will force the wage issue to a head.

U. S. Spends in Year Over $7,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said its spending in the fiscal year which began last July 1 has passed $7,000,000,000.

With less than a month of the year remaining, however, expenditures, including debt retirement, were $800,000,000 below the amount budgeted for the complete 12 months.

Spending, to date, has exceeded income by $1,498,917,023.

Revised Bankruptcy Act Seen Becoming Law in This Session

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Folks here expect the Chandler bill to go through the present session of Congress. It will be the most thorough re-writing of the Federal Bankruptcy Act since 1898. It "culminates" efforts of the American Bar Association, the Commercial Law League, the National Association of Credit Men, and other organizations, beginning as far back as 1930 and 1931 (and thus well antedating 77B) and it includes a thorough re-write of 77B itself.

Outside of Section 77B the bill has little interest for the public. It is a lawyers' re-write job. They slicked up the law from end to end, save for Section EE, relating to the railroads, which they discreetly left alone.

The principal change in Section 77B, which pertains to corporate reorganizations, is an outcome of the protective committee studies of the Securities and Exchange Committee in recent years. The most frequent effect of Section 77B since enactment in June, 1934, has been to leave debtor managements in charge of failed corporations. The SEC was shocked. The Chandler bill, SEC-sponsored, would correct this by having the courts appoint independent trustees whenever the assets of failed concerns exceed $250,000. It would also permit judges to refer reorganizations to the SEC. In fact, if the assets exceed $3,000,000, it makes such reference mandatory.

See Too Much Red Tape

Downtown lawyers here don't like this arrangement. They say that, though theoretically designed to give creditors a better break and prevent knavery on the part of managements, it will actually tie up reorganizations tight in red tape. Hearings are necessary now only before the judge. If the Chandler bill becomes law they will be necessary before the trustee, then before the judge, then before the SEC, then probably again before the judge.

Invidious parallels are seen with the operation of Section 77 for railroad reorganization. Section 77 was written in 1933 and amended in 1935 to protect railroad security holders from minority hold-ups, but it routes reorganization plans through such a Cretan labyrinth from trustee to judge to Interstate Commerce Commission and back to judge again that business conditions have gone round a cycle while the plan has gone round the circuit; and no road has yet come out of reorganization. Ironically, while the SEC has been favoring this Chandler bill to make itself a friend of the court in 77B reorganizations, it has been favoring another Chandler bill, not reported likely to pass, to remove the I. C. C. as friend of the court in 77 reorganizations.

Where to Draw the Line

The difficulty seems to be that of knowing where to draw the line between giving the holder of a defaulted security too little information, and protecting him too much—a problem which arose in the case of the prospectuses required under the Securities Act of 1933. The pre-1333 prospectuses were sketchy but readable; the post-1933 prospectuses comprehensive but unreadable.

Under 77B as it now stands it is possible to obtain assents to a reorganization plan from security holders even before the plan is drawn up. Under the Chandler bill no assent would be valid until a plan had actually been presented. Moreover the security-holder would have to receive either a copy of the judge's opinion of that plan or a brief of the judge's opinion, prepared by the judge himself, and in case of the larger corporations, a copy of the SEC's opinion or a brief of that opinion drawn by the SEC itself.

A decided improvement in the new Chandler bill over the existing law, according to John Gerdes, Professor of Law at New York University, is in the textual reorganization of the law. What amounted to an entire chapter, dealing with corporate reorganizations, is at present crowded into a subsection, 77b. This has now been changed to Chapter 10, containing approximately 176 sections, making legal reference much easier.

Senate Modifies Bill

The SEC was first actively interested in the proposed revision a year ago last December, although those sections of its "protective committee report" dealing chiefly with corporate reorganizations did not come out until about a year ago. The National Bankruptcy Conference then got in touch with the SEC and the bill was worked out jointly. It passed the House last summer, and has been in subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee this Spring.

The House version of the bill required that, in case the assets of a failed corporation should exceed $250,000, not only should there be a trustee appointed, but he should be a disinterested person, thus following the wishes of the SEC. The Senate bill, however, has in part modified this, returning to pre-77B practice. It states that the trustees may be interested parties if at least one is disinterested. In the old days the judge used to appoint as trustees one man who knew the business, and one lawyer whom he knew himself.

The original House bill also gave the SEC the right to appeal to higher courts against a reorganization plan it did not like. The Senate version of the Chandler bill threw this out. The only power remaining with the SEC is that of recommending, in as forceful language as it can command, against a proposed plan. This is quite a bit of power. It has made some scathing reports already on other occasions. Both the judge and the security-holders are likely to attach considerable weight to the SEC's findings on reorganization plans.

I. M. M. to Abandon Baltimore Mail Line

HOBOKEN, N. J., (AP)—P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the International Mercantile Marine, addressing the annual meeting of stockholders, said it had been "practically decided" to abandon the Baltimore Mail Line and put the five ships on this line into the California service.

Discussions to this end, company officials said, have been underway for about six weeks.

Stockholders of I. M. M., a topholding company in ocean shipping and transportation service, authorized the company to transfer three ships now in the California service—the S. S. California, S. S. Pennsylvania and S. S. Virginia, of the Panama-Pacific Line—to the United States Maritime Commission. In exchange, I. M. M. will receive a credit with the commission of $9,889,900.

These three ships will be used by the commission, under present plans in the South American coastal service.

The five Baltimore Mail Line sister ships would be transferred to the Panama-Pacific Line service.

Mr. Franklin said I. M. M's earnings for the first five months of 1938 were about $250,000 ahead of the same period last year and said the indications are that this trend would continue for the rest of the year.

Standardization of Bank Examinations Is Imminent

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau said an agreement for standardization of bank examining methods of all federal and state agencies was imminent. The first step he said, may be ready for announcement within a week.

Conferences on co-ordinating bank examinations were invited by Mr. Morgenthau several week ago at the request of President Roosevelt.

At present, the comptroller of the currency examines all national banks, the Federal Reserve System all state banks belonging to the Federal Reserve, and the FDIC all other banks insured by it.

The co-ordination efforts concern the classification of loans, the impounding of bond profits and similar technical aspects of bank examination.

C. C. C. Cotton Crop Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Advances were made by the Commodity Credit Corporation through June 2 on 5,377,044 bales of cotton from the 1937 crop, the New York Cotton Exchange announced. The loans, aggregating $234,858,524, averaged 8.39 cents a pound. Repossessions by borrowing growers to May 30 amounted to 161,958 bales.

RCA Denies Charge Of Radio Monopoly

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America opposed legislation which would require the Federal Communications Commission to consider "public interest" in allotting international broadcast bands.

The Mackay Radio Company, charging that R. C. A. controls more than 90 per cent of trans-oceanic radio telegraph business, told a House Interstate Commerce Subcommittee last week it should be permitted to share that traffic.

Frank W. Wozencraft, R. C. A. general solicitor, saying that "more than ample competition now exists," denied before the same group today that R. C. A. enjoys a monopoly. Enactment of the measure, he said, would operate to reduce radio rates to a point where international business would be driven from radio to cables.

Walkout in Viscose Plant Throws 3,000 Out of Work

PARKERSBURG, W. Va. (AP)—Officials of the Parkersburg plant of the Viscose Company, makers of rayon yarn, have announced the cessation of preparation of raw material, after a walkout of about 100 workers in the spinning department.

The employees, who spin the processed yarn, stopped work at the week end and that section of the plant was closed.

Two other departments closed today because of lack of material and it was expected others would be shut when present supplies are exhausted.

The factory, one of several operated in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, normally employs about 5,000 persons.

About 1,200 were laid off six weeks ago for lack of orders, but more than 3,000 have remained on the pay roll.

W. C. Woodard, Parkersburg head of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, a C. I. O. affiliate, said the walkout was occasioned by "dissatisfaction over settlement of some grievances."

Chicago Pipeline Firm Rate Cut Is Proposed

CHICAGO, (AP) — Reduction of $3,500,000 annually in the earnings of the Chicago District Pipeline Company was proposed in a brief filed by the Illinois Commerce Commission with Commission Examiner Benjamin J. Morris.

Attorney Harry R. Booth in his brief said the company earned $3,500,000 annually over and above a fair return of 6 per cent on its investment. Examiner Morris will begin hearing arguments June 13 in the commission's citation against the pipeline company for it to show why its rates should not be reduced.

Industrial Output Drop Expected To Continue in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Indications point to a continued decline in business activity during June, according to Standard Statistics.

All leading indexes except electric power output and building contracts, continues the report, will be below the May level.

Building Rise Distorted

The indicated nominal rise in building contracts is not significant, since the trend has been distorted this year by the holding back of contracts early in the year prior to passage of the amendments to the National Housing Act. The rise in electric power production is negligible, and would still leave it more than 14 per cent below last year.

Steel activity will be appreciably lower than in May and less than 40 per cent of the high rate of June, 1937. Estimated automobile production of 190,000 is only a little more than a third as much as a year ago and, in fact, little more than in September of last year, when many factories were shut down for model changes. Carloadings will show a contra-seasonal decline from May.

Fewer Stock Sales

Sales of stock on the New York Stock Exchange declined further in May to only slightly over 14,000,000 shares, the smallest for any month since September, 1934.

Bank debits in May were off more than 5 per cent from April and almost 20 per cent for May of last year.

Excess reserves continued to mount last month as additional gold was desterilized and found its way into the banking system. Commercial loans declined further as borrowers continued to liquidate inventories to carry which the loans had been incurred.

Following are comparisons of significant business figures with estimates for the current month where feasible:

	Estimates June, 1938	May, 1938	April, 1938	May, 1937
Steel output (per cent of capacity)	28.0	*31.0	33.4	88.8
Auto production (U. S & Canada, 1,000 cars)	190.0	*205.0	237.1	540.4
Building contracts awarded (F. W. Dodge, million dollars)	230.0	*225.0	222.0	244.1
‡Production index† (1926 equals 100)	66.6	*67.3	68.0	103.8
Electric power output (daily million KWH)	288.7	*286.4	296.0	321.8
Carloadings (average weekly, 1,000 cars)	535.0	*542.8	531.6	778.8
‡Commodity price index (1926 equals 100)		73.04	73.76	90.69
‡Farm price index (1926 equals 100)		64.98	65.80	93.87
New York Stock Exchange sales (million shares)		14.01	17.12	18.56
‡Stock price index (420 stocks, 1926 equals 100)		73.9	70.7	116.3
‡Bond price index (dollars per $100 bond)		76.5	73.8	96.2
‡Bank debits index (excluding N. Y. City, 1920-1924 equals 100)		88	93	107
Commercial loans (reporting member banks), million dollars)		5,986	6,142	6,171
Excess reserves (Federal Reserve member banks, million dollars)		2,528	2,095	920

†Adjusted for seasonal variation. *Estimated by Standard Statistics Co. ‡Standard Statistics Co indexes.

Morgenthau Says U. S. Status Gains In World Markets

WASHINGTON (AP) — American businessmen hold an increasingly favorable competitive position in world markets, Secretary Morgenthau asserted.

Discussing recent criticisms by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) of the use of the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, the Secretary said:

"Our exports are the only bright spot in the whole business picture so far this year. The reason is that the competitive position of the American exporter is advantageous compared with his competitors in the rest of the world."

Mr. Morgenthau said that so far this year American exports have exceeded imports by about $100,000,000 a month and attributed this primarily to Secretary Hull's trade agreements program and to currency stabilization efforts.

He specifically denied Congressional criticisms that the stabilization fund had failed to protect the exchange value of the dollar from depreciation of foreign currencies by their governments and said the Treasury had statistics to prove that the exchange value of the dollar was favorable to American sales abroad.

The stabilization fund, created out of the $2,000,000,000 profits on the devaluation of the dollar in relation to gold in 1934, is a secret Treasury agency which regulates the relative values of the dollar and other currencies by operations in foreign exchange markets.

Young, Kirby May Hold Additional Directorships

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert R. Young and Allan P. Kirby, dominant figures in the Alleghany Corporation and the Chesapeake Corporation, top holding companies in the railroad empire founded by the late Van Sweringen brothers, have received permission to hold additional railroad directorships.

Mr. Young, now a director of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to serve as a director of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad.

Mr. Kirby, already a director of the Pere Marquette Railway Company, also was authorized to serve as a director of the Nickel Plate, as was William H. Wenneman of Cleveland, another Pere Marquette director.

Work Takes Rogers' Place In Universal Pictures

NEW YORK (AP)—J. Cheever Cowdin, chairman of Universal Pictures, Inc., has announced that at a meeting of the board of directors Charles R. Rogers was "relieved of his duties as vice-president in charge of production at the studio."

At the same meeting Clifford Work, who has been associated with Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation for more than 25 years, was elected vice-president and general manager at the studio.

Mr. Rogers entered Universal with the present management in 1936 upon purchase of the Carl Laemmle interests. He continues as a director, the company said.

Money in Use Now $49.74 Per Capita

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The amount of money in circulation in May increased $69,814,398 over the total for April, the circulation statement of the Treasury Department reveals.

As of May 31 there was in circulation a total of $6,467,139,980, amounting to $49.74 per capita. At the end of the previous month, the per capita figure was $49.23. There was as of May 31, a total of $20,044,772,474 in all kinds of money in the country.

Rail Insurance Bill Is Called Unfair To Long-Service Men

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles D. Young, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told a Senate committee the railroad unemployment insurance bill would be unfair to long-service employees.

He explained the first employees to benefit by such a system would be those of one or two years' service.

By the time the unemployment trend affects employees of long service, Mr. Young told the Interstate Commerce Committee, the proposed insurance fund would be exhausted.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee completed hearings on a similar bill last week. The Senate bill was offered by Senator Wagner (D-NY) and Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Questioned by Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Young said railroad brotherhoods favored the measure only because "the men are not informed" about its probable effect.

The bill also was opposed by the Treasury Department, which contended it would be unwise to separate any special group of employees from the regular unemployment benefits established by the Social Security Act.

Steel Operations Remain Steady At 25 P. C. of Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel production in the United States during the past week remained steady at 25 per cent of capacity, says Iron Age. This, however, is actually a reduction because some mills operated only five days last week against six days scheduled for this week. Tin plate, one item that is usually pointing upward at this time of year, is in a contraseasonal decline, operations having dropped to a range of 40 to 45 per cent.

The only important steel tonnage in early prospect is from shipbuilders, who have about 100,000 tons to place for contracts recently closed. The Maritime Commission last week awarded four cargo ships to the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., which also has a contract for a passenger liner. Steel is also to be bought for 12 cargo ships previously awarded, four each to Federal Shipbuilding, Sun Shipbuilding and Tampa Shipbuilding companies.

Public construction activities promise to take increasing amounts of steel as Government-financed projects come into the market. Bids have been taken on the Shasta Dam in California, for which 70,000 to 75,000 tons of steel will be required, including relocation of railroad tracks. The Chicago subway project, requiring about 30,000 tons of steel, will probably be built if Government funds are provided.

Meanwhile, structural steel projects awarded within the past week jumped to nearly 19,000 tons compared with about 65,000 tons the previous week.

Whatever activity there is during the summer will probably emanate largely from Government spending and lending. The automobile industry is not likely to make any important purchases before August, when preparations for 1939 models will be fully under way, though meanwhile the truck branch of the industry is expecting a good demand from farm areas resulting from large crop movements.

NEW YORK (AP)—May production of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots totaled 1,806,805 gross tons, the lowest since February, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

April production was 1,925,166 tons, while output in May, 1937, was 5,151,909 tons.

Weekly production for May averaged 407,857 tons, compared with 448,757 in April and 1,162,959 in May, 1937.

During the month, the industry operated at an average of 30.39 per cent of capacity against 33.44 per cent in April and 88.79 per cent in May last year.

Remington-Rand Cuts Salaries 5 to 25 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Remington-Rand, Inc., announced pay reductions for salaried employees ranging from 5 per cent in the lower brackets to 25 per cent in higher-paid groups effective June 1. Hourly paid employees will not be affected by the cut.

Directors declared an interim dividend of 20 cents a share on common stock, payable June 10 to holders of record July 1. An interim payment of 25 cents a common share was made March 25.

Dividends Paid By Standard Oil Group Cut 13 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Standard Oil group cash dividend payments for the second quarter of this year are estimated at $80,623,933 compared with $94,996,530 in the like quarter of 1937, according to figures compiled by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.

Aggregate disbursements of the group for the first half of the current year will total approximately $104,174,876, a decline of 13.5 per cent from the $120,434,238 disbursed by these companies in the first six months of 1937.

Cut Follows Increases

The reduction this year follows a period of four years during which payments were successively increased with the annual total of dividends by the group rising from $128,938,375 for the year 1933 to $273,735,561 in 1937. The lower total this year principally reflects the omission by Ohio Oil Company of the semi-annual dividend on its common stock and smaller extra dividends by several other important members of the group.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in June this year is paying an extra dividend of 50c per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 50c per share, as compared with extra dividends of 75c per share in each of the preceding three half-yearly periods. Standard Oil Company of California's extra dividend of 10c per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25c per share in the current quarter, compares with an extra dividend of 20c per share paid a year ago, while South Penn's extra dividend of 12½c per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 37½c per share, compares with an extra payment of 37½c per share last June.

Some Omit Extras

Standard Oil Company of Indiana and Standard Oil Company of Kentucky for the current quarter declared only the regular quarterly dividend of 25c per share, while at this time last year they each paid an extra dividend of 15c per share. Union Tank Car Company reduced its quarterly dividend to 30c per share from the 40c a share previously paid, while Ohio Oil's omission compares with a dividend of 50c per share paid last June.

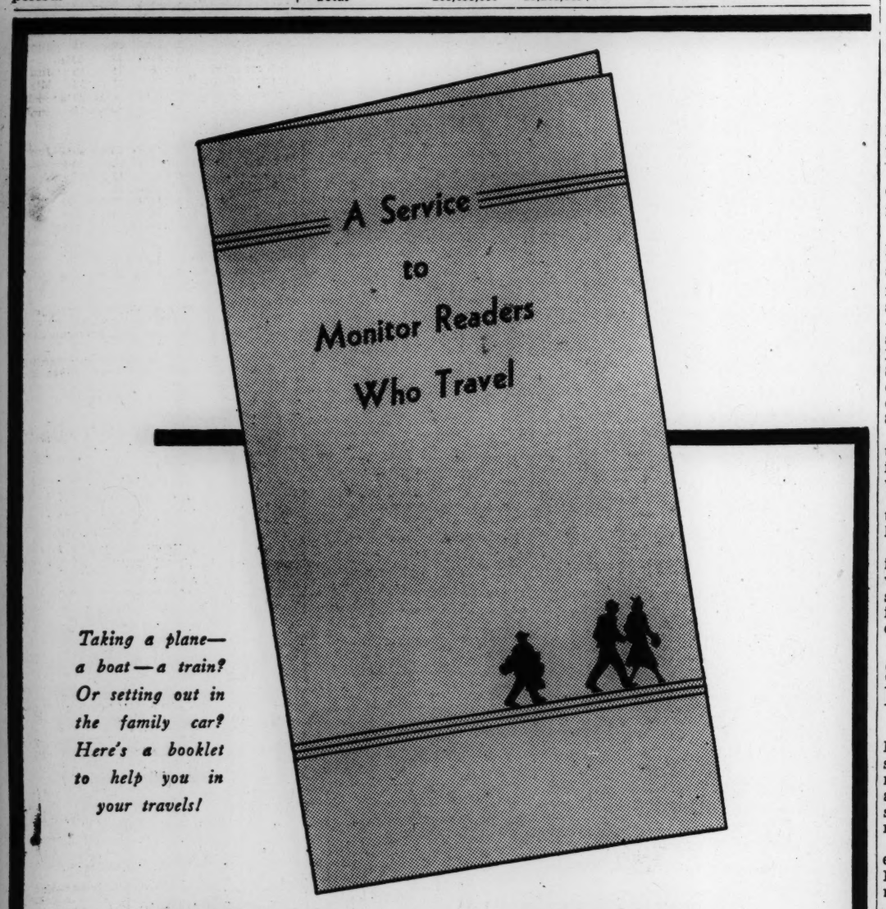
Among the pipe line companies, Buckeye is paying a quarterly dividend of 50c per share against $1 per share a year ago; National Transit, a semi-annual dividend of 35c per share compared with 45c per share, and Northern Pipe Line Company, 20c per share as compared with 40c per share last June.

U. S. Pays More On Treasury Bills

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average accepted price for 91-day Treasury bills dropped this week to 99.990, compared with 99.994 a week ago.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau attributed the lower price to the fact that the Treasury sold $100,000,000 worth of the securities this week and only $50,000,000 last week.

Last week's price, which was equivalent to borrowing money at .025 per cent, was the best ever obtained in the history of the Treasury. This week's price was equivalent to .040 per cent.



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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Clip Selling On Consignment Due to Low Bids

Weekly Wool Market Review

Wool growers throughout the production areas of the West are refusing, in increasing numbers, to accept recent bids for their wools, on the basis that, in many cases at least, the bids are less than the Government loan basis. One result is a noticeable slackening in direct purchasing in the West, through Boston dealers and "order buyers"—a type of trading that has been more or less flourishing at the expense of the movement of spot wools in the Boston market.

Present indications are that a larger percentage of the total clip than usual will be sent forward on consignment this year, as growers are tempted to accept the Federal loan. Reports from Michigan show purchases in the country by local dealers of medium wools at 17@18c. First Michigan wools to be consigned to the National Wool Marketing Corporation have been appraised, establishing the loan value to the growers of about 19¼@20c on medium wools and 18¼c on half blood staple, after transportation and assembly charges have been deducted.

Appraisals Completed

National Wool Marketing Corporation officials report appraisals of carry-over 1937 wools have been completed and arrangements are being made to enable all 1937 consignments that are still unsold to receive advantages of the Federal wool loan. In Boston indications point to the loan value of fleeces ranging from 18@20c on medium wools, in the fleece wool states, and 54@59c clean, delivered Boston.

Terms of the Federal loans are not too clear, apparently, and officials of the Marketing Corporation point out that the "flat" field advance of the member agencies represents only a partial payment to the grower of the wool loan authorized under the Commodities Credit Corporation. This flat advance is the price figured on all wool in the territory from which the application for a loan is received. After the wool is warehoused each individual clip is then appraised by inspectors of the CCC who fix the loan value on each particular clip. The Michigan wool growers who are receiving 19¼@20c as a CCC loan on their medium wool, have already received a flat field advance of 14c. A second payment is made when the appraised value is established.

According to C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation in Boston, dealers with large sums of money still tied up in their 1937 wool purchases are not in a position to purchase all available wool now—or even a major share, he said.

Mills are not going to buy in anticipation of future consumer demand, while still hanging over their heads is the lack of definite knowledge as to whether or not the United States will enter into a reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain. Also, with their operations showing in the red, in the past six months and in absence of definite proof that business has turned the corner, they are not going to build up large inventories of raw wool, Mr. Fawcett declared. Accordingly, in looking ahead for the next 60 to 90 days, the chances are that prices will remain fairly close to existing levels.

Improvemnt Expected

In opinion of many economists, a turn for the better will occur possibly by the latter part of the third quarter of the year, more probably during the fourth quarter and next winter.

Meantime the Boston market is exceedingly dull. Only the most urgent requirements are being met with purchases of spot wools.

Also in the open market, fine delaine bright fleece wools are moving around 25@26c in the grease for spot wools. Graded wools offered by Boston wool men for delivery direct from country concentration points are fetching prices mostly hovering around the low sides of the price ranges for spot wools in Boston.

Imported wools, on spot in Boston, are slow and nominal for apparel wools with an inclination to soften. Australian scoured wools, in bond, range from 45@55c, the outside figure for super warp 64s, 70s.

Mohair tops are somewhat active and steady in price, while sorted mohair is slow but steady. Prices of 33@35c are quoted for good adult Texas mohair in original bags.

General Motors May Sales Down

NEW YORK, (AP)—General Motors sales of cars and trucks to dealers in the United States and Canada together with overseas shipments in May totaled 104,115 units, compared with 109,659 in April and 216,654 in May, 1937.

May sales to consumers in the United States amounted to 92,593 units, against 103,534 in April and 178,521 in May of last year.

May sales to dealers in the United States totaled 71,676, compared with 78,525 in April and 180,085 in May last year.

World dealer sales for the first five months of the year totaled 512,045 units, compared with 894,321 in the same period last year.

Sales to consumers for the first five months amounted to 422,049 units, against 717,360 for the 1937 period.

Sales to dealers in the United States for the first five months totaled 347,052 units, against 716,798 in 1937.

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended June 2, which included Memorial Day, dropped to 226 from 247 in the preceding week, and compared with 146 in the like 1937 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Defers Dividend Action

NEW YORK—Canadian Celanese, Ltd., of Montreal, announced directors deferred action on the common stock dividend. The latest payment was 25 cents on March 31. The board voted a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative participating preferred stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 17.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-31 Mch	107.30	107.30	107.30
5 3¼s 45-43	110.5	110.2	110.5
23 3¼s 46-44	110.2	109.30	110.2
2 2¾s 47-45	106.14	106.14	106.14
5 2½s 45	105.28	105.28	105.28
2 3s 48-46	107.30	107.30	107.30
3 3⅛s 49-46	108.20	108.17	108.20
5 4¼s 52-47	118.27	118.27	118.27
50 2¾s 51-48	104.20	104.20	104.20
2 2½s 48	104.5	104.5	104.5
1 3⅛s 52-49	108.11	108.11	108.11
2 3s 55-51	106.13	106.12	106.13
6 2⅞s 60-55	104	103.27	103.29
1 2⅞s 60-55 reg	103.25	103.25	103.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s 47-42	106.8	106.8	106.8
25 3¼s 64-44	107.1	107.1	107.1
3 3s 49-44	106.9	106.9	106.9

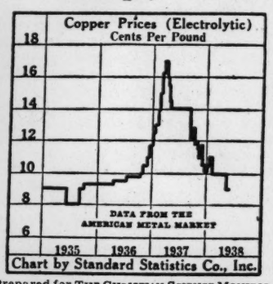
Home Owners' Loan

20 2¾s 49-39	103.4	103.4	103.4
6 2¼s 44-42	104.10	104.8	104.10
12 3s 52-44	106.13	106.12	106.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	96	96	96
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	97½	97½	97½
8 Alleghany 5s 44	60¼	60¼	60¼
7 Alleghany 5s 49	51	51	51
3 Allegh Val 4s 42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
12 Allis Chalm 4s 52	105¼	105	105
1 Am Ice 5s 53	99	99	99
18 AmIGChem 5½s 49	105	104¼	104½
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	113⅛	113	113
104 Am T&T 3¾s 66	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
21 Am T&T 3¼s 61	102⅝	102½	102⅝
2 Am WW&E 6s'75	94¾	94	94
11 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104¼	104	104
5 Ang C Nitra deb'67	29½	29½	29½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	94½	94½	94½
18 Arm Del 4s '55	94½	94	94½
38 AT&SF 4s '95	102¼	101½	101½
1 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
8 A C Line 1st4s'52	71	70⅝	70⅝
2 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	24¾	24½	24¾
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s'48	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
9 B&O rfg 6s'95	20½	20	20¼
2 B&O 1st 5s'48	43⅛	43	43
1 B&O rfg 5s'95	18½	18½	18½
2 B&O,5s '96 P	18¾	18¾	18¾
14 B&O cv 4½s'60	14¾	14¼	14¼
13 B&O 4s '48	39½	39	39
3 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128¼	128¼	128¼
11 Beth Stl 3¼s'50	104¼	104	104
4 Beth Stl 3¼s'60	97	97	97
28 Beth Stl 3½s'52	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	25	25	25
1 Bkly Rdis 3¼s'66	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Bkly Man R7½s'66	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Bkly Un El1st5s'50	69	69	69
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105½	105½	105½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	63½	63½	63½
2 Buf R&P 4½s'57	22	22	22
1 Bush Term 5s '55	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	45½	45½	45½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116	116	116
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114	114	114
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅝	114	114
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124¼	124½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	96	96	96
3 Can Pac perp	79	79	79
5 Caro CO 6s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	70	70	70
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4	4	4
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	96½	95⅜	95⅜
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	41½	41½	41½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
13 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 C&O 4½s '92	113	113	113
10 C&O 3½s '96 D	93	92¾	92¾
11 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Chi&Alton 3s '49	16¼	16¼	16¼
15 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	77¼	76¼	77⅛
30 CB&Q 4½s '77	73	71½	73
30 CB&Q gen 4s '58	88	86	88
16 CG&E 4s III '49	97	94⅝	97
18 CB&Q 3½s '51 '49	89	86⅞	89
7 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16¾	16¾	16¾
19 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5 CM&SP 4½s'80	24	24	24
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	24⅜	23½	23½
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24	23¼	23¾
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17⅛	17	17
2 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15	15	15
4 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8	8	8
2 Chi & NW 4s '87	15	15	15
1 CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	6	6	6
6 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 C R I & P 4s '88	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 C R I & P 4s '34	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Chi Un Sta 4s '63D	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	103½	103½	103½
1 Ch Un Sta 2d 4s'78	100	100	100
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	85	85	85
2 Childs Co 5s '43	58	58	58
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Clev & Pitts 4½s'42A	106¼	106¼	106¼
19 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	88	87½	88
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79	79	79
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	74½	74½	74½
1 Col F&I 5s '43	97¾	97¾	97¾
19 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	87¾	87¾	87¾
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	87⅝	87½	87⅝
5 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	110 15-32	110	15-32
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '54	110 15-32	110	15-32
11 Beth Stl 3¼s'56	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Comwlth Ed 4½s'57	111¾	111¾	111¾
21 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108	107¾	107⅞
10 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Conn R&L4½s'51 st	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s'46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Con Edis 3½s '58	102⅛	102	102
60 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33	32¾	33
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	50	50	50
7 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108½	108¼	108½
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	31	31	31
1 D G & E 5s '51	108½	108½	108½
4 D & R G 4½s '36	11	11	11
20 D & R G 4s '36	10½	10	10
5 D & R G West 5s '78	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Det Ed 5s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅛	110⅛	119⅛
12 Det Ed 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Det T Tun 4½s '61	95	95	95
8 Elec Auto Lite 4½s'58	102¼	101¾	102¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	11¾	11¾	11¾
15 Erie rfg 5s '75	12	11⅞	11⅞
3 Erie cv 4s '53 A	16	15¼	15¼
1 Fairbanks M 4s '56	100½	100½	100½
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	4¼	4¼	4⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	4¾	4¾	4⅝
1 Fond J&G 4½s'52fld	2½	2½	2½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	35	35	35
8 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104⅞	104¾	104¾
3 GenMotAccep3¼s'51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	39⅞	39½	39⅞
6 Goodrich 4½s '56	94½	94	94
11 Goodrich 6s '45	93	92⅜	92⅜
8 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	106	106	106
4 GrdRap&Ind 4½s '41	104	104	104
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	71	71	71
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	70	70	70
15 Gt Nor 4s '46G	83¼	83	83
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	76½	76½	76½
1 Gt Nor 3½s'67	64	64	64
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 HousOilTex5½s'40	102⅜	102¼	102¼
7 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	23	22½	22½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48½	48½	48½
5 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	16⅛	15¾	15¾
9 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	109¾	109½	109¾
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	35¾	35¾	35¾
14 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30½	30	30¼
4 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	35	35	35
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¾	106⅝	106¾
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3½	3½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15	15	15
16 Int Hydro El 6s '44	68½	68	68½
60 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	93½	93⅛	93⅜
29 Int T & T 4½s '52	66	65¾	66
8 Int T & T 5s '55	69¼	69	69¼
8 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Jones & Lau St 4¼s '61	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	21¼	21	21
3 K C South 5s '50	55½	55	55
4 K C South 3s '50	63	63	63
11 K C Term 4s '60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Keith B F 6s '46	85¼	85	85
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
10 L S & M S 3½s'97	85½	85½	85½
3 Leh C & N 4½s'54 C	50	50	50
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	22	22	22
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20½	20½	20½
21 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17¾	16⅞	17½
6 Liggett & M 7s '44	129½	129½	129½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	75	75	75
1 Lou & N 3¾s 2003	69½	69½	69½
4 LouGas&El3½s'66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	23	22½	22½
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	80	80	80
6 Mead Corp 6s '45A	98¾	98⅜	98¾
17 MilRExc 5s '61B	102¼	102	102¼
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12½	12	12
5 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17	17	17
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '81I	17	17	17
9 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5½	5½
4 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	106	105⅝	105⅝
1 MonWPaPbSv6s'65	92	92	92
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92	92	92
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	39	39	39
8 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	35½	35	35½
2 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	112	112	112
22 Nat Dairy Pr 3¾s'51ww	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 New Eng T&T5s'52	122¾	122¾	122¾
3 N Eng RR 4s '45	28	28	28
1 N Eng RR 5s'45	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
15 N O Pub Sv 5s'52A	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	95½	95¼	95¼
3 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	25½	25½	25½
1 NY & Eric 1st4s'47	75	75	75
7 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49¼	49¼	49½
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45	45	45
5 NYC 3¼s '52	57	57	57
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	45½	45½	45½
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	77	77	77
2 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	55½	55	55
3 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	34	34	34
10 NY Ch&StL4½s'78	29⅞	29	29
1 NY Ch&StL 3½s'47	70½	70½	70½
20 NY Conn 4½s'53	103	102¾	102¾

Copper Prices Drop Sharply in Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The stability of the United States copper market in the first four months of 1938 has been shattered by weakness abroad. The price has already reacted one full cent, due to the loss of the export market. Further weakness may be expected if the foreign market continues to recede, as domestic producers have been making about 25 per cent of their sales abroad this year.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	55	55	55
7 NY Edis 3¼s 65	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
5 NY Edis 3¼s 66	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 NYNHaH cv 6s 48	13½	13	13
1 NYNHaH cn 6s 40	11½	11½	11½
2 NYNHaH 4½s 67	14½	14½	14½
4 NYNHaH 4s 55	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 NYNHaH 3½s 47	12	12	12
1 NYNHaH 3½s 54	12	12	12
3 NY O &2W rig 4s92	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 NY Ry 6s '58 st	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
7 NY Steam 5s 56	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	6½	6½	6½
2 NY Trap 4½s'57	105½	105½	105½
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	107⅛	107	107⅛
4 Niagara FallsP3½s66	108½	108⅛	108½
1 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	86½	86½	86½
3 Nor Am Co 5s 61	104½	104½	104½
5 Nor Am 6s 2047	59¾	59¾	59¾
31 Nor Pac 4s'97	78⅞	78½	78½
1 Ohio Ed 4s'67	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Ohio Ed 4s'65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	98	98	98
4 OklaG&E 3¾s'66	104½	104½	104½
1 OreRR & Nav 4s'46	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	113¾	113½	113½
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	95	95	95
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62	66	66	66
5 PacGas &El 3½s'66	103	102⅞	102⅞
12 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	107&	107⅛	107⅛
1 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	110½	110½	110½
11 Pac T&T 3¼s'66	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Para Pict 3½s'47	71¼	71¼	71¼
26 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	98	97⅝	97⅝
2 Pen Co 4s'63	90	90	90
10 Pen RR gen 5s'68	100⅝	100¼	100½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	93	93	93
12 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	87¼	86¾	86¾
1 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
2 Pen RR 3½s'52	70½	70½	70½
2 Peo GL&C Chi 6s'43	114½	114½	114½
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	107½	107½	107½
15 Phelps Dod 3½s'52	106	105½	105½
6 Phila Co 5s'67	91¼	91	91¼
11 Phila Elec 3½s'67	109	108¾	109
10 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7 Ph Read C&I 5s '71	10¼	10	10¼
1 Philippine Rv 4s '37	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 PCC & SL 4½s '42B	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	77½	77½	77½
16 Portl Gen El 4½s'60	58½	58½	58½
5 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	106	106	106
7 Purity Bak 5s '48	91	90⅞	91
17 Readg 4½s '97 A	62	61½	61½
3 Ren Stand 4¼s '56	94	94	94
4 Republic Steel 4¼s'56	84	84	84
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	94	94	94
1 Rio Gr W cl 4s '49	15	15	15
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	7¼	7⅛	7¼
2 St L S F 4s '50 A	9⅞	9½	9⅞
2 St L S F 4s '50 B	9⅞	9½	9⅞
1 St L S F 4s '50 C	9⅞	9½	9⅞
1 St L S W 5s '52	14½	14¼	14¼
2 St P&KC Sh L 4½s'41	8	8	8
7 SanAntPubSvc6s'52	112	31-32	
1 San Diego G&E 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6⅛	6	6
3 Sea-All Fis 5s '35A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 Silesian Am 7s '41	70¼	70	70¼
10 Skelley Oil 4s '51	101	101	101
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	38	37	37
7 So Pac 4½s'69	37⅝	37½	37½
9 So Pac rfg 4s '55	66	64½	64½
4 So Pac clt 4s '49	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝
22 So Pac 3¾s '46	48¼	47½	47½
8 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45	44½	44½
1 South Ry 6½s '56	40½	40½	40½
2 South2Ry gen 6s '56	38	38	38
6 South Ry cn 5s '94	53	53	53
17 South Ry gen 4s '56	29¾	29½	29¾
12 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	65	65	65
8 S W Bell Tel3½s'64	109½	109⅜	109½
2 S W Gas & El 4s '60	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2 Spokane Int 5s '55	9½	9½	9½
6 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
4 Studebaker 6s cv '45	55⅜	55⅝	55⅝
4 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107¾	107⅝	107¾
11 T C I & RR 5s '51	120⅜	120¼	120¼
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	101½	101½	101½
8 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	106	106
3 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
6 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	103⅝	103½	103½
15 Tri Coninent 5s '53	103½	103	103½
5 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110⅜	110	110⅜
50 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	101	100½	101
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	89	89	89
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	70¾	70⅜	70⅜
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	68⅞	68⅜	68⅜
7 U S Rub 5s 47	105¼	105 7-32	105 7-32
12 Utah P&L 5s 44	84	83⅞	84
5 Util P&L 5s 59	48½	48½	48½
4 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Wabash 5s 80 D	7½	7½	7½
4 Warren Bros 6s 41	43	43	43
85 Wash Term 3½s 45	105½	104¾	105
1 Wesch2Lt 3½s 67	102½	102½	102½
11 West Md 4s 52	78¼	78	78
6 WNYPa gen 4s 43	102	102	102
1 West Pac 1st 5s 46	18	18	18
3 West Pac 5s 46 asd	18½	18½	18¼
4 Western Un 5s 51	58½	58⅜	58½
5 Western Un 5s 60	57¼	57	57
2 West Shore 4s 2361	52½	52½	52½
17 Wh & L Erie 4s 66 D	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 W & L E 4s 49	106⅝	106½	106½
4 Wheel Stel 4½s 66A	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Wilson & Co 4½s 55	99	99	99
8 Youngst S&T 4s 61	99½	99¾	99½

Foreign Bonds

20 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80	79½	80
6 Argentine 4s '72 Jly	79½	79½	79½
16 Argentine 4½s '71	90	90	90
3 Australia 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
1 Australia 4½s '56	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Austria 7s '57	30½	30½	30½
3 Belgium 6s '55	103⅛	103	103
1 Berl City El 5½s '59	29½	29½	29½
10 Berl City El 6s '55	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 Brazil 8s '41	14½	14½	14½
27 Brazil 6½s '26-57	12⅞	12½	12⅞
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12⅝	12½	12⅝
25 BuenA4½s4½s'77	55	54⅞	55
1 BuenA4¾s4¾sApr'76	58	58	58
8 Canada 5s '52	112¼	112¼	112¼
6 Canada 4s '60	110	109⅞	110
3 Canada 3¼s '61	102¾	102¾

President Advises Against Lawyers As PWA Lobbyists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—President Roosevelt trod on two sets of toes—lawyers and newspapermen—at his press conference yesterday.

He began by advising states and municipalities not to engage lawyers to represent them when they come to Washington to apply for PWA funds. The services of the lawyer-lobbyist, he said, would prejudice the case of the applicant rather than serve it.

There are in Washington hundreds of lawyers, often "retired" politicians from diverse parts of the country, who make their livings by representing private interests or localities in their dealings with Government bureaus and with Congress. Once before, President Roosevelt led a "purge" of such lawyer-lobbyists in so far as they had membership on the Democratic National Committee or other current political office.

Now he intervenes to keep them from getting employment with local governments seeking funds in Washington. In effect—political observers are saying—having driven lawyer-lobbyists off the National Committee, he now drives them back on again. For it is acknowledged that the best and principal lobbying for PWA or WPA money for local projects is done by State Governors, by Senators and Representatives in Congress, by Mayors, and by National Committeemen and other prominent political figures. So the Washington lawyers will now have to get back into some kind of office if they are to keep on their lobbying here!

As for the newspapermen's toes, the President bore down on them when he said that much writing about the current political and relief-in-politics situations had been done for the sake of newspaper-owners. He thereby accused reporters of inaccuracy and false interpretation, in their recent stories.

The correspondents are getting used to fairly regular criticisms from the President. They recognize that nearly all Chief Executives lose their patience with the press sooner or later, in different ways, and that Mr. Roosevelt is just following precedent. But the President's accusation of unobjective writing, it is recognized, is not the best way of promoting objective writing.

Saskatchewan Vote Heavy in Electing Its New Assembly

REGINA, Saskatchewan, June 8 (CP)—Saskatchewan voters today were electing the Province's ninth Legislative Assembly.

About 400,000 voters were expected to cast ballots for the 156 candidates contesting 50 seats. Voting in two other ridings, Athabaska and Cumberland, will be held July 28, completing the Assembly's membership of 52.

Three parties had enough candidates in the field to elect a majority—Liberals, forming the present Government, had 50 candidates; Social Credit, making an initial bid for power in Saskatchewan, had 39, and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, now the official opposition, had 31. There were 23 Conservatives in the field and 13 Independents.

In the last general election, June 19, 1934, Liberals elected 50 members and the C. C. F. took the other five seats. The House was reduced from 55 to 52 seats by a Redistribution Bill last March.

Mexico Ford Strike Off by Compromise

MEXICO, D. F., June 8 (AP)—Federal District officials announced that a strike of 300 workers at the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant here, scheduled to start yesterday, had been called off.

Alberto Trueba Urbina, an attorney for the District Government, said a compromise had been reached by conciliation.

Terms of the agreement were not announced immediately. The workers' chief demands were collective bargaining, a demand which a company spokesman said would not be met, and a five-day week with seven days' pay.

The workers originally walked out May 10, but a Federal Labor Board ruled the strike "nonexistent" nine days later because the workers had not given the required 10-day notice under the labor laws. The workers gave formal notice of the strike recently.

The plant has a capacity of 100 units a day, but recently has been turning out only 12 or 15 units daily.

Security Benefits Escape Income Tax

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled today that payments of old-age benefits by the Social Security Board to persons reaching 65 are not subject to income taxes.

At the present time persons reaching 65, who have paid Social Security taxes, are given lump sum settlements equal to 3½ per cent of the amount of wages they received from Jan. 1, 1937, until their sixty-fifth birthday. Starting in 1942, monthly payments will be substituted for the lump sum settlements.

218 Irish Aspirants For 138 Dail Seats

DUBLIN, June 8 (AP)—A total of 218 candidates filed nominations here for the 138 seats in the Dial to be chosen in Ireland's general election June 17.

Nominations were distributed as follows: Fianna Fail (Government) 96: Fine Gael (Opposition) 79; Labor, 30; Independents, 13. In the outgoing Dail there were 68 Fianna Fail members, 48 Fine Gael, 34 Labor, and four Independents.

'Learning This Way Is Fun'

Courtesy Commercial Museum, Philadelphia

Philadelphia's Commercial Museum

"The Land of Cotton" Becomes More Than a Phrase to These Children

Teachers Use Museum Trips To Make Subjects Realistic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — "Thirty-five years ago a few teachers brought classes to the Commercial Museum, here in Philadelphia, and asked that we explain the exhibits to them," said Charles R. Toothaker to the writer. "Soon we found ourselves giving lessons which were evidently of practical help both to teachers and pupils in relation to the regular course of study in geography and industry. In that first year we taught about 3,000 children. Last year more than 80,000 came to the Museum."

Charles R. Toothaker is Curator at the Commercial Museum, and his originality and knowledge has been gained by travel and experience. Without any college training he has been on the staff of the University of Pennsylvania as lecturer in the School of Education.

This visual education work which Mr. Toothaker inaugurated at the Museum 30 years ago has made steady progress, just as the Museum has grown in interest and attractiveness with its many full-size and miniature models of world industries that are displayed in the showcases.

Museum Lectures

A third of the schoolchildren come for lectures, two thirds for the lessons. The lectures illustrated by colored lantern slides and movies are not supplementary but dovetail into some course of study. Suppose that a sixth grade is interested in Italy and its silk production. A school bus brings them to the Commercial Museum and they have the opportunity to see illustrations of Italy's raw silk and silk cocoons, of its mulberry trees, and of course of the factories where the silks are made.

There are three teachers paid by the Board of Education who work under Mr. Toothaker and help with what he considers the more important lessons. Consider the subject of iron and steel. When a class arrives they are provided with chairs in front of a model of a great iron mine. Near by are samples of many kinds of iron ores, of iron and steel manufactures, and models of a blast furnace, an open hearth steel mill, coal mines, and coke works.

Specimens to Handle

On tables are specimens for children to handle. They are expected to handle them.

In another lesson on mining gold, the children are seated in front of a gold exhibit with ores. They are allowed to pan gold and wash it from gravel.

"The subject of cotton has romance and thrill for the children," says Mr. Toothaker. Each is given a seed of cotton with the fuzz still attached. Slowly they pull the fuzz off, then crack the seed. They see the machine that makes the cotton-seed oil. The children next take a bit of fuzz, pull it out straight very carefully, then begin to spin it with their own fingers by winding it slowly, just as the machines do that make the cotton yarn.

"They are asked to observe the inside of the seed they have cracked. When the oil is all squeezed out from it, that oil cake is good fodder for cows. The children are surprised to hear that $5,000,000 worth of cottonseed oil cake was sold to the Dutch people, who in turn sold $5,000,000 worth of cheese to the American people; that the cheese was made from the milk of cows who fed upon that oil cake."

Thus does the Museum give the fundamental processes and foundation of business knowledge. It teaches children something useful and holds their interest.

Czechs Plan Stronger Army

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 8 (AP)—Sources close to the Government said today that Czechoslovakia had decided to extend its Army conscription period from two to three years.

The lengthened term of service will become effective Oct. 1, they said, and will include recall to the colors for three months of those who completed their military duty Oct. 1, 1937.

Savings from other budget allotments and in credit operations will be used to finance the Army, these sources said.

Extension of Czechoslovakia's compulsory military service period from two to three years would add a third contingent of 70,000 to 100,000 men to the two contingents which form the present standing army.

With its Sudeten German minority demanding autonomy and Reichsführer Hitler of Germany proclaiming himself "protector of the Sudeten Germans," Czechoslovakia recently has been speeding efforts to augment its national defense.

On May 30 the Prague Government decreed obligatory defense training courses for its whole population between the ages of 6 to 60, starting in September.

Czechs to Withdraw Troops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, June 7—Czechoslovakia has decided to withdraw a large number of troops from the Sudeten German area, according to reliable information here this afternoon, thus initiating a movement which will help to remove tension between the Reich and this country, and between the Czechs and Sudeten Germans.

The move makes it necessary for the Czech troops who were withdrawn from the frontier during the recent crisis to approach nearer the German frontier again for the removal of explosives and road barriers. To avoid any misunderstanding the Reich authorities have been duly informed.

While the German press continues to attack Czechoslovakia and to play up the Slovaks' demand for autonomy, well-informed circles here say the situation is considerably improved. They believe Germany has temporarily at least abandoned any policy of forceful action on behalf of the Sudeten Germans in favor of restraint, and that it trusts to normal developments to enable it to secure its aims.

Woman Journalist Wins Vindication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Damages of £1,000, with full apologies, were recently granted to Mrs. Stan Harding, British journalist, for unjust charges brought against her by Mrs. Margaret Harrison, former American secret agent.

Messrs. Victor Gollancz, Ltd., well-known British publishers who paid the damages, printed a book by Mrs. Harrison in which she reiterated the accusation that Mrs. Harding had served the British Government in 1920 as a secret agent in Russia. The original charge resulted in Mrs. Harding's imprisonment in Russia. This charge was disproved in 1923, Russia granting Mrs. Harding an indemnity of £3000.

Japanese-Alaskan Fishing Dispute Calls for Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

—and there should be no delay according to Mr. Allen and fisheries operators here—proper steps by the Coast Guard should be taken to indicate to the Japanese fishermen that the two countries are determined to protect their fishing rights on their side of the North Pacific—the richest salmon and halibut waters in the world.

One very close to the picture from its inception, some three years ago, said, "The Japanese know 10 times more than we do about the fishing conditions and how to get fish in our own and adjacent waters.

"It is evident the Coast Guard is at present under orders not to act to warn the Japanese away, and the Japanese will push us right to the limit."

It is the consensus of opinion among fishing as well as labor circles here that Japan will quickly shy away if any "firm" policy is taken.

"Firmness on the part of the United States and Canada is one and the only thing the Japanese will and do respect," said Mr. Allen. "Japan won't risk a war with us over this salmon fisheries issue, but we should not be lax enough to permit any incidents."

It must be kept clear, it is pointed out, in looking at the issue in the North Pacific, that the Japanese are fishing outside of the so-called three-mile limit. This is the limit usually, although not always, accepted in international law as the territorial limit of a country.

Fishermen in Canada and the United States, objecting to the floating canneries operating deep sea nets in the open sea to catch the salmon in particular before they return to spawn, maintain any such fishing presages depletion of the whole fishing industry—through cut-throat competition—within a few years. There would be no regulation of catch sizes on the high seas, whereas Canadian and United States fishermen are regulated for conservation purposes. The fishermen claim the fish are spawned in North American waters and as such are virtually "American citizens" to be utilized commercially only by Americans.

The Japanese contend—and with more than a modicum of precedent behind them—that there is such a thing as "freedom of the seas." But the Americans point out, on the other hand, that while this is true, there is a fine distinction over just how close to shore that "freedom" comes.

Three points of view are prevalent:

1. That these fish are "citizens," and, therefore, no other nationals have any right to fish them under any circumstances—no matter how far at sea.

2. That a certain definite distance off-shore should be set ranging from 12-50 miles. There is also a recommendation that the President be given arbitrary power to set the distance.

3. That this distance, inside of which no fishing may take place by nationals of another country, follow the continental shelf. This recommendation is beginning to receive the most serious consideration in official circles. And this, it would seem from viewing the situation from among those closest to it, would be the most likely to be embodied in any U.S.-Canadian "declaration of policy" treaty.

Races to Honor U. S. Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA June 8—Philadelphia's foreign-born will pay their own tribute to the United States Constitution with a "Festival of Nations" pageant at Municipal Stadium Saturday night, June 18.

In their gay native costumes, Albanians, Armenians, Czechs, Slovaks, Germans, Scots, Irish, Poles, Hungarians, Ukranians, Russians, Rumanians, Lithuanians and Italians will turn out.

Folk songs and sprightly folk dances—reels, rounds and czardas—will enliven the program, honoring the Constitution's 150th anniversary. Mathias Moe, Norwegian Consul here, is in charge of the pageant, one of a number of events which the Pennsylvania Constitution Commemoration Committee has arranged for the observance.

"Our foreign-born groups feel that this festival will give them an opportunity to show their appreciation of the freedom which they enjoy in this country," said Mr. Moe.

Sebastopol Wins Safety Distinction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—Sebastopol has been cited as one of 18 California cities which did not have a traffic fatality during the first three months of 1938.

Ray Ingels, Director of the California Motor Vehicle Department says he feels that this city is one of the communities lending major assistance to the State's 1938 safety campaign.

Sebastopol is a small city, but it is on the main highway between San Francisco and Russian River points where many thousand of automobiles pass over its streets monthly. It is the only city in the famous Redwood Empire which is included in the State department's report, the other cities being Palo Alto, Alameda, Fortuna, Orange, Coalinga, Montague, Lincoln, Beverly Hills, San Bruno, Davis, El Cerrito, Redwood City, Santa Monica, La Mesa, Los Gatos, La Verne, and Santa Clara.

'Planes of Future' Arrive; Air Giants Supplant Fancy

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the successful maiden test flights of the Douglas DC-4 "five-company" plane and the Boeing Atlantic Clipper flying boat yesterday, the imaginative flight into which Sunday supplement artists used to soar over the "plane of the future" are supplanted; the plane of the future—or at least of the immediately predictable future—is here.

Each of these two craft is the largest of its type ever built in the United States. The Boeing flying boat, which is the larger of the two, nearly 42 tons gross, is designed to carry 72 passengers and a crew of 8. According to previously announced plans of Pan American Airways it is to be placed on the San Francisco to Auckland, N. Z., South Pacific run. A sister ship at Seattle just behind this one in production will be the genuine Atlantic Clipper for the transatlantic run, which, according to recent information, will be flown this summer by way of the Azores and Lisbon.

Outdoes Columbus' Fleet

Nearly twice the size of the Clipper planes now flying the Pacific, the new Boeing, which is a marine adaptation of the United States Army's flying fortress, is larger than any of Christopher Columbus' tiny fleet which "discovered" America. The Boeing is the first of six coming off the production line. It is double-decked with flight crew and quarters above and passengers below. Four 1,500-horsepower engines will roar on the giant 152-foot wings, a power estimated to be twice that of a railway locomotive. Despite its huge bulk this craft is built to reach a high speed of 200 miles an hour.

The Douglas DC-4, which is the largest land plane ever built in the United States, tilting the scales at 25 tons or equal to the present Martin Clipper boats flying the Pacific, is designed to carry 42 passengers and a crew of five. Styled the "five-company" plane, its design pools the operating experience of United Air Lines, Transcontinental and Western Air, American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, and Pan American Airways, which contracted jointly with the Douglas Company for construction.

Pressure Cabin

Technically the new Douglas plane is ahead of air transport progress. It incorporates a "pressure" cabin and "tricycle" landing gear, and these two mechanical features point to the direction aviation is heading. A pressure cabin is looking forward to the time when these great air liners may cross the United States through the substratosphere in about 10 hours, making perhaps but a single stop between the coasts. At first, the pressure cabin may be only a comfort feature; passengers by means of it will not notice the change in air pressure due to altitude since the cabin will be kept at "sea level" air condition during the flight.

Tricycle gear presages the time when planes may come into a field "closed down" by fog or bad weather by means of instruments and radio. An "approach and blind landing" system is even now being installed at Fort Worth, Texas, and another has successfully operated in scores of test landings on the West Coast. To the question, "Why fly in fog and bad weather in the future any more than you would now?" the answer is given that a long-range plane of this type may depart in good weather, run into "poor" (no visibility) weather at the end of its flight. Hours might be wasted while air companies waited for "good" weather throughout the entire transcontinental route.

Smoother Landing

There is another highly important feature of the tricycle gear.

At present, in order to bring the tail of an airliner down easily onto the ground, the pilot toward the end has to scoop upwards a bit, into a "stalled" settling position, in which he has lost much of the emergency control of his plane. If a wind current suddenly causes a "ground loop" the plane is vulnerable. Moreover, the angle of landing is such as to obscure the vision of the pilot out ahead, as he is coming down the field.

The new landing on tricycle gear permits the pilot to come into the field nose first, so to speak, with the field always in view, and the plane in virtually horizontal position where it is under full control for purposes of last-minute, emergency maneuvering, to cope with wind flurries and the like. Moreover, the passengers in sleepers will appreciate the new angle of landing, for the berths will remain on even keel, as the plane comes to rest.

With such speed and safety features the air lines hope by the use of the Douglas to create greater traffic figures at not too high, proportionately, a cost. With its Boeing, Pan American Airways hopes to increase traffic by eliminating the "bottle neck" between San Francisco and Honolulu. With present planes the "pay load" between these points is reduced so that Pan American never has more than nine seats available on its Martins. With the Boeings the Company will be able to transport up to 50 passengers on its U. S.-Hawaii hop and divide the passenger, express and mail loads up into the smaller Martins at that point.

Transatlantic Service Predicted by September

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, predicted today that transatlantic airplane service would begin about Sept. 1.

He based the forecast on the progress of tests at Seattle of the new Atlantic Clipper built at the Boeing factory for Pan American Airways.

"I think Pan American will be ready to start at least mail service and possibly passenger service about Sept. 1," Mr. Johnson said.

Whether Imperial Airways, the British line which will co-operate with Pan American, will be ready to start at the same time, Mr. Johnson said he did not know. The compact governing the flights provides for two round trips each week, by each company.

Mr. Johnson disclosed that Germany had applied for permission to make 18 experimental flights across the Atlantic to the United States, and that France is preparing a similar request.

Senate Boosts NLRB Power

(Continued from Page 1)

including well over 1,000,000 persons in military or civil services, is the biggest business in the country, and its boycott of black-listed firms would be disastrous to some smaller firms and a blow even to big ones. Hitherto the Walsh-Healey Bill has applied only to contracts of $10,000 or over, but the amended version brings it down the $2,000, and stops various loopholes.

Powers to NLRB

The Committee report on the measure, submitted last April, substantiates the view that broad discretionary powers are intended for the NLRB. Explaining that certification is provided of the names of Wagner Act violators, the report says such certification "will make it impossible in the future for persistent violators of the NLRB to obtain Government business for a three-year period, thus removing the Government from the anomalous position of subsidizing the violators of its own laws by entering into profitable contracts with them."

Approving the Act recently were the Labor, Treasury and Interior Departments and the Labor Board. The War Department opposed it, and Secretary Harry H. Woodring wrote that certification of manufacturers "would result in delaying procurements and would possibly also result in increasing prices."

Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, protested against the hurried action on the bill and said he had received letters against it, and that he had not had a chance to see "how far reaching it is."

A single Senatorial objection could have stopped the extension of the Board's penalty powers under the unanimous-consent procedure, but none was raised, despite the fact that Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska is devoting the summer to seeking modification of the Wagner Act.

Adjournment Delay

Coupled with this action, the Congressional situation presented a complicated picture in its final days. Saturday adjournment has been virtually abandoned as a hope by leaders.

The White House program still confronting Congress follows:

1. Wages and Hours bill, in conference.
2. The $3,723,000,000 Recovery bill; in conference.
3. The Walsh-Healey amendment.
4. The $500,000 O'Mahoney investigation of monopolies.
5. Rivers and Harbors, and Flood Control bills, passed House, scheduled for Senate action immediately.
6. Railroad Aid bills.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLYN N. Y.—Nicely furnished 4-room apt.; elevator, cross ventilation, June 15 to Sept. 15. 618 E. 21st St (Apt. F-4). Flatbush. BU. 2-3611.

BOSTON, Hotel Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Ave.—1 rm. studio apt., grand piano, bath, kitchenette from July 1st: $45. Kenmore 4082.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—2-room, kitchenette; southern exposure; sublet July-Sept., reasonable to right party. Apt. 309, 17 Summit St., Or. 3-4950.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., 287 Norwood Ave.—SEASON, two adults, $200; first floor, three-room apartment, sunporch, garage, private entrances, private home in select neighborhood; everything furnished; large yard, trees, flowers, ocean and country; prefer Christian Scientists. Tel. 1742.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Sunny, attractively furnished apt (2 large rooms and bath). Colonial house, shady street, good residential section several beaches accessible; rent $12 weekly including gas and electricity; Christian Scientists preferred. W. I. RANDALL, 43 Federal Street.

N. Y. C., 411 E. 53 Street — Sublet summer, reasonable, delightful garden apartment near river; piano; 24-hr. switchboard; room, bath, kitchenette. Coburn; call supt., Wi. 2-7800.

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SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services $15 week up Brewster, Mass

PHOTO FINISHING

TAKE YOUR PICK! One master natural color enlargement, 2 beautiful enlargements, or 8 duplicate prints GIVEN with ROLL DEVELOPED and 8 high-gloss prints for only 25c coin. Reprints 3c each. Overnight service. Amazing professional quality must delight you or money back! 16 years' experience. SUNSET SERVICE, 310 Sunset Building, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE

Let us take care of your Property Maintenance. Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property Management

EDDY D. FIELD

1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151.

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, ——— CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. 101 E. 3rd. Ph. 8590-W

ROCKPORT, Mass.—Bathing, golf, yachting; splendid train, mail and tel. service, grocery and other shops; Grade A schools; summer or winter houses to let and for sale.
THURSTON AGENCY,
20 PLEASANT ST.
TEL. 534 ROCKPORT

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
R. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg.
Main 1210

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF you agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. G-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books, Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. See our display ads in Magazine Section. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W Adams St., Dept. 197, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-Companion-nurse, chauffeur to cultured lady or gentleman; unencumbered; well educated; correspondence solicited; excellent references. Room 104, 319 Datura St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

ELDREDGE STORAGE
COLD STORAGE
For Furs and Winter Garments
Local and Long Distance Moving
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
(SINCE 1886)

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL { SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE } 95c
383 MAIN STREET Or. 3-9880

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

East Orange Homemakers!
Why not enjoy that personal attention given to details at
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Remember
FATHER'S DAY
WEDDING GIFTS
(Delivered)
HELEN YEATMAN
237 Park Ave. at Grove St.

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1244—Night Ph. Or. 4-1650
75-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

KROLL
The Jeweler
Hamilton, Gruen and Bulova Watches for the Graduates.
Divided payments up to 10 months.
515 MAIN STREET, OPP. MUIR'S

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
JEWELERS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

The GRACE SHOPPE
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery—Lingerie—Gloves
Lily of France, LeGant Veil of Youth, Bien Jolie, Vassarettes
910 Bergen Ave. Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-2958
NEAR JOURNAL SQUARE

MAPLEWOOD

Genuine
TAILORED BY GOODALL Palm Beach FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
Suits, Slacks, and Sport Coats for Men and Boys
Sirlyn's Men's Shop
163 Maplewood Avenue

Savidis Delicatessen
Home-Made Salads
Chicken Chow Mein Daily
MAPLEWOOD AVE.
Free Delivery SO. 2-3843

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., Cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing
Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537

BLANKEN, *Hardware*
Window Screens
Lawn Mowers and
Insecticides
1988 Springfield Ave. 50-2-1259

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Salem County Tomatoes, grown and packed in N. J. Small Cans, 6 for 75c—Large Cans, 6 for $1.10
Hecker's Superlative Flour, 3½-lb. bags, 22c 7-lb. Bags, 39c—13-lb. Bags, 63c
Libby's Pineapple Juice—No. 2 Cans, $1.69 doz.—2 cans 29c
Norwegian Sardines 177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buick and Pontiac Specialist
ACE AUTO SERVICE
Carburetor and Ignition Expert
Safe Lubrication
Sunoco Gasoline—Pennzoil Oil
388-390 Belleville Ave., nr. Glen Ridge Line

A. E. RUTLEDGE
Interiors
Upholstery Draperies
Furniture Floor Covering
224 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair

Woodruff JEWELERS EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Freytag and Anderson INC.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
We Carry Silver by
Kirk Watson
Gorham Rogers, Lunt
Towle & Bowlen
and Others
Clairidge Theatre Building
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Women's and Children's
SWIM SUITS
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

RUTH FIELDS
Unusual Wedding and Graduation Gifts
38 CHURCH ST., MONTCLAIR

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

C. Johnson & Co.
INCORPORATED
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 26208 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Bond's
ICE CREAM
"Worth driving for"
Montclair Heights—Upper Montclair Bloomfield

All Branches of Beauty Work
Experienced Permanent Wave Operators
Washington Beauty Service
Montclair 2-5512 320 Orange Road

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITHS is the Home of WORLD-FAMOUS PIANOS
STEINWAY CHICKERING
KIMBALL MUSETTE
AMPICO MINIPIANO
GULBRANSEN DUO-ART
HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
Steinway Representatives
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
366 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Rug Cleaning Specialists
Expert Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Mothproofing, Storage
STEWART & VAN DUYNE
Newark, N. J. Bigelow 3-5040

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS
BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanent
$5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

Morris' Confectionery
561 FRANKLIN AVENUE
HOMEMADE CANDY
Fancy Ice Cream Forms for graduation parties and every occasion.
ICE CREAM CAKES
Phone Nutley 2-1058

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3- 7055 7056
A Specialty

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1908)
239-241 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

Enna Jetticks
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. $5 to $6
235 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for
Men, Women and Children
96 MAIN STREET, PATERSON, N. J.
38 Lexington Ave. Passaic
188 Main Street Hackensack

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

The
Gossard Corset Shop
We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
MERCHANT TAILOR
Made to Measure Clothes
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
Hack. 2-6989 246 Main Street

RIDGEWOOD

HARPER METHOD
A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp
Permanent Waving
ANNA H. SMITH TEL. 6-1911
66 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory *Tel.*
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

RUTHERFORD

Large Selection of
Genuine Palm Beach Suits
at
WERNER'S
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

Park Hardware Company
Headquarters for Hose and Lawn Sprinklers and all garden supplies.
Special: BIRD BATHS $1.29
130 Park Aveneue Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
LAWN CHAIRS
UTILITY MOTH CHESTS AND CLOSETS
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear—Millinery
6 East State Street
Ora M. Hammond, Mgr. Trenton, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

MARIAN Y. MARTIN
EVERY FORM OF INSURANCE
with
Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
Insurance Counselors Exclusively
53 Elm Street — Westfield 2-3115
AUTOMOBILE—FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES
New York Summit

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL FARMS MILK
SERVING NOW IN WESTFIELD
205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Federal Oil Company
ELIZABETH, N. J.
AN UNDIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY UNDER ONE ROOF
Quality Fuel Oil—Expert Engineering Advice—Price Protection—Dependable Burner Service. BEFORE SIGNING ANY CONTRACT FOR NEXT SEASON Phone District Representative: MR. F. HARDCASTLE.
We. 2-2006 Eliz. 2-7080

WESTFIELD (Continued)

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

CHATTIN BROTHERS
139 CENTRAL AVENUE
Westfield, N. J. Tel. We. 0032
Awnings Venetian Blinds
Window Shades

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers—Owners "At the Plaza"

TELEPHONE WESTFIELD 2-0736
GRADUATION GIFTS
JEWELER
Paul Allemann
WEDDING PRESENTS
104 East Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

Philquin Beauty Shop
HAIR STYLISTS
SPECIAL
3 Items 1.00
Phone Westfield 2-2935 103 Prospect St. Westfield, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Service Sales Ford *Genuine Parts*
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
SPRING STYLES

719 Hamilton St. Allentown Pa.
CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

New Spinet Pianos as low as 195.00
(full keyboard)
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., Next to Hotel Bethlehem
Steinway, Kimball, Chickering, Musette Agents

CHESTER

SPEARE BROTHERS
JUNE IS SUPER-VALUE MONTH AT SPEARE'S!
7TH AND EDGMONT AVE.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Poultry—Fruit—Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

FORD E. O'DELL
Erie's Growing Jeweler
Graduation and Wedding — Gifts —
107 West 9th St., just West of Peach
"I'll be on the WATCH for you"

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Goldstripe and Phoenix Silk Hosiery in summer colors
——— don't get fussed
KEEP COOL
at Meyer's—completely Air-Conditioned
for your comfort
P. A. MEYER & SONS
517-519 STATE, ERIE

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-120 West Tenth Street
Complete Line of BATHING APPAREL

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

PULAKOS
Candies—Salted Nuts
Fountain Service
Dainty Lunches
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

SPRING IS HERE!
May we submit estimates on your Slip Covers, Draperies, Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg
PHONE 3-6138

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS CLOTHES
HARRISBURG PA.
PALM BEACH SUITS FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN—$17.75
in light and dark shades. For business and sports wear.
In sizes for men of all builds.
Pomeroy's
Greatest Department Store
Harrisburg, Penna.

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

The Keswick National Bank of Glenside
Deposits are insured up to $5000 through membership in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Member of Federal Reserve System
We solicit your account

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
Parkdale Market
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Packard
Waller Motors, Inc.
GULF GASOLINE
NEW CARS
USED CARS
SERVICE
York and Harte Roads Ogontz 3400

Taylor's MILK
Raw and Pasteurized
300 Hillside Avenue Ogontz 286

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3290

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

PHILADELPHIA

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5813

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7943
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FATHER'S DAY

Sunday, June 19
Present Dad with a gift from Reading's Leading Men's Store

CROLL & KECK

CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother"

A Balanced Wardrobe of Men's Clothing
is advised by
POMEROY'S
More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Hats and Haberdashery
Styled for Summer Comfort!
Paul's MEN'S SHOP

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.
ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

A-1 ANTHRACITE
Cone Cleaned COAL
Prompt and Courteous Service
Mahlon Frounfelker, Jr.
1118 Swetland St. Tel. 3-2468

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

ADDIE M. BROADHURST
Millinery
Hat Draping and Remodeling
"Designed Especially for You"
White Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Closed on Mondays
604 Deacon Street Phone 3-8622
Open evenings by appointment

See the Beauty . . Feel the Comfort of our beautiful
New Summer Shoes
Linens! Calfskins! Combinations!
THE HEINZ STORE

C. YOUNG
YOUR HAIRDRESSER
Ask about the new
ZOTOS "GUARDIAN EYE" PERMANENT

Coal Exchange Building Tel. 4-6622

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SEWICKLEY

The Success of Your Future May Depend on Just What Is Written "Between the Covers" of One of Our Bank Books
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
626 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

Hugh A. McMaster
503 BEAVER ST.
Phone 788 and 789
For cheer wear flowers and keep them in your home!

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
Campney's Grocery
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Greeting Cards and Stationery
PENGUIN BOOK SHOP
434 Beaver Street

E. M. THOMPSON
Jeweler
Gifts for the Graduate

Wedding Gifts a Specialty

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

The Standard of Fine Quality in Ice Cream
Michael's College Pharmacy
On the Corner
Swarthmore 857 We Deliver

The New 1938
Jantzen and Wikies Bathing Suits
BUCHNER'S

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

BENTLEY
CLEANERS DYERS TAILORING
FURS Cleaned Remodeled
RUGS Cleaned Repaired
392 AVON ROAD Boulevard 4080
Call and Delivery Service

MAY'S
BEAUTY-SHOPPE
Latest methods in all Beauty Aids by experienced operators
2nd floor McClatchy Bldg.
BOULEVARD 1553

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2525
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557—Madison 6584-W

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

Beaty TAILORS CLEANERS DYERS
Fine Tailoring for Men
DREXEL HILL, PA.
2253 Garrett Rd. Phone Clear 5200

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try our
Sodas and Sundaes

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hot and Cold

Here's refreshing news for those whose journeys take them to the tropics. So refreshing, in fact, that we can scarcely restrain ourselves from punning with the Eskimo who declared, "Ours is an ice house, ours

"He wants us to buy a refrigerator"

is." In mitigation of this pun, we can only say that it may be true. For an English research worker has invented a portable "igloo" for those who wish to keep cool in the hottest climes.

Dr. G. P. Crowden, of London, prefers to call his invention an air-conditioned cubicle. It consists of 21 separate panels, each including metallic insulation, which can be clipped together to form a "cold room," and erected where you will in one hour. The cost of the appliance, complete with air-conditioning unit, is estimated at between £150 and £200.

Those who have not the cash to spare right now might try fitting out the family refrigerator with an easy chair.

* * *

Icy

While on the subject of coolth, let us retail a story told us by an Australian newspaper editor with whom we got talking while steaming down London River in a water-bus. Commenting on the supposed "reserve" of the British people toward a strangers, he told a tale, the obvious moral of which we feel all innocents London-bound should take well to heart.

It appears that before starting his journey from "down-under" our editor friend was told all about British etiquette, with particular reference to the breakfast table. There, he was told, it is "not done" to say a cheery "How-do" to table companions to whom one has not been introduced.

He kept this in mind; and when he came down to the table on his first London morning, he decided to keep very quiet and just watch others, so that he would not make any mistakes. It was not long before he noted that not merely was it "not done" to talk, but it was also "not done" to ask one's neighbor to pass the salt or the rolls. One called a waiter.

And so, in perfect silence, several breakfasts passed without incident. Until one fateful morning our friend wanted the rolls, which were at the other end of the table, and there was no waiter about to hand them along. After a long wait, Mr. Australia decided to throw in his hand.

"I know," he declared with an apologetic smile, "I know that what I am doing is quite wrong, for I have watched your customs very carefully. But I really must speak, and ask for the rolls."

There was a startled pause. Then his three table companions began to laugh. For they had been "watching" too. They were, you see, two Australians and one Canadian!

* * *

Getting Warmer

Imperial Airways, the great British Empire flying concern, can also tell a story against itself with good cheer. Recently a letter arrived in London, written in a language none of the staff could decipher. Wishing to uphold the company's reputation for service, and also to do everything on behalf of a prospective customer, I. A. quickly invoked the aid of foreign consulates. Still the letter remained untranslated. As a last step it was sent from one language expert to another without result, until at last, a specialist in the obscure declared it to have been written in a little-known Slavian dialect, of which he was master.

He translated the letter and returned it to I. A. headquarters. It read:

"Dear Sir, I beg to apply for a position with your company as a laborer."

* * *

Outlook Unsettled

E. A. K., of Copenhagen, sends us a delightful story from the pen of Danish humorist Storm Petersen. It tells of a cubist artist who noticed that one art-show visitor, at least, remained for a long time studying his latest cubist picture. The following short dialogue ensued:

"You seem very much interested in my painting! May I ask if you are a critic?"

"No, sir, I am a carpenter."

E. B. H.-J. A. M.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Kitchen to Kitchen

One young girl in a town of about 1500 population has brought extra income to her family by washing luncheon dishes for a group of employed married women, who do not feel the need of having a full time maid or cook.

Immediately after noon she begins her rounds, washing dishes and tidying kitchens. She will also clean the entire home upon request.

In her spare time, this girl goes from house to house with a line of notions. She does her work neatly, honestly, and cheerfully.—M. A. K., Bellville, Texas.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today, a quotation by Plato on the subject of "Justice":

"PLATOZ YLAXL WVUPVSR QN MHZPAXR VUR MHZP; PLATOZ YLAXL WVUPVSR QN KRVLPJ VUR KRVHPANHG."

One Word

Can you find the single word hidden in the words listed below? By way of a hint, it may be said that all the letters in the word are different. The letters have been used in forming the following words:

PET BEAR TAR

FAR FOIL OIL

Letter Changing

And here is the fourth and final in the series of changes shared by a Quincy, Mass., reader: Again, it is different—a change from HOOK to WOOL by way of RUGS. In other words, HOOK to RUGS in 5 moves, and RUGS to WOOL in 8 more moves.

What Is the Fraction?

The sum of the numerator and denominator of a certain fraction is 8. If 2½ is added to each term of the fraction, its value will be increased by 2-15. What is the fraction?

Fun With Synonyms

Here are 10 more words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	find	flutter	
2	salute	comfort	
3	treat	discover	1
4	dangle	quicken	
5	flicker	resist	
6	expedite	conceal	
7	console	implore	
8	suppress	discuss	
9	entreat	welcome	
10	oppose	hang	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Famous Diamond Head Light, Honolulu

Monitor Camera Club From Douglas Broadhurst, Honolulu, Hawaii

Daily Anecdote

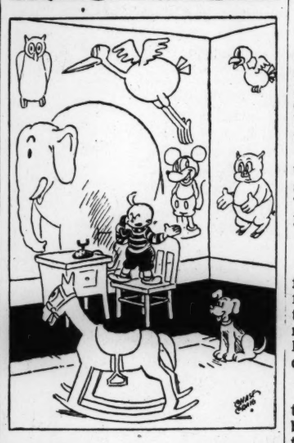
Noble Harmony

James Aggrey, a native African, was educated at Columbia University, and in time became a powerful force for good, not alone to his own race but to the white people as well.

He once described accord between the white race and the black race in this beautiful fashion: "God required the black men and the white men to make His world perfect in the same way that the white keys and the black keys on the piano were necessary for perfect harmony. You can play a tune of sorts on the white keys of the piano, and you can play a tune of sorts on the black keys; but for harmony you must use both the black and the white."

This explains how the symbol of the piano keys came to be adopted as the emblem of the Interracial Conference of Church Women.

Jest a Minute



"You must have the wrong number—this isn't the zoo!"

In Lighter Vein

By Comparison

"Man, oh man, is that boy a tightwad! He thinks more of a nickel than he does of his reputation."

"Tight, nothing! That proves he's smart. He knows his values."

Accents Will Happen

"Is your new French star, Fifi La Belle, shaping well?"

"Well I'm having trouble with her speech."

"Ah, difficulties with her French accent?"

"Yeah, I've been working on it for months, but you can still tell she comes from Liverpool."—Radio Pictorial.

Movie Proverbs

The bigger the lobby, the stiffer the usher.

The darker the theater, the narrower the aisles.

The more continuous the performance, the more constant the seat shifting.

The taller the doorman, the more elaborate the uniform.

The larger the signs, the punker the movie.—Judge.

The Big Insect

It happened at the London Zoo one fine bank holiday. From the almost solid mass of people on one side of the elephant-walk there darted a very small boy who paused, bun in hand, right in the track of the big elephant.

Just as the animal extended his trunk to take the bun there came a harassed voice from the crowd: "Mind, Willie! Mind 'e don't sting yer!"—Geneva-Excelsior Progress.

P.S.—He Got the Job

A bright young lad was applying for a job as junior clerk to a City firm. He had to sit for an examination before the final choice was made, and one of the first questions he came across was, "What is the distance of the earth from the sun?"

He wrote his answer carefully. "I am unable to state accurately the required distance, but I do not believe that the sun is near enough to interfere with a proper performance of my duties if I secure this position as clerk."—Answers

Safe

Said the visitor to the country hotel: "Boy, dash up to Room 65 and see if my raincoat is hanging behind the door. Hurry, because I've a train to catch."

In a few minutes the boy returned. "Yes, sir," he said, "it's there like you said."—Birmingham Weekly Post.

Somesense Rhymes

Spurned dandelion blooms that come
On lawns in Spring by dozens
Should not be sad—chrysanthemum
And lowly he are cousins.

We All Have

The man in question was seen coming out of the local picture palace at about 8 o'clock, and had been hissing ever since.—Local Paper.

We feel sure we've seen that film.—Humorist.

Grace

A woman about to entertain a duchess for the first time gave careful instructions to the maid about the way the duchess was to be received.

"Now, Mary," she said, "remember that whenever you address the Duchess you must say, 'Your Grace.'"

When the great day arrived, and the maid opened the door to the duchess, the latter inquired if the mistress was at home. The maid answered, "Yes, she is, and may the Lord make us truly thankful for what we are about to receive."—Tit-Bits.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted

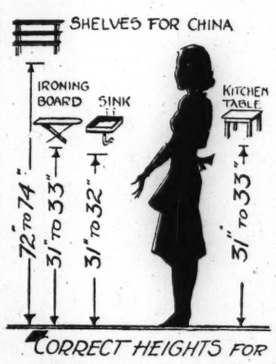
Geography Game

The players sit in a circle with one vacant chair in the group. One player is the World. There should be a rule that the World cannot stand nearer than six feet to this chair. If the room is large, the distance should be greater than that.

The World tells a story calling the names of countries, cities, and rivers. The players have been previously given geographical names; so when a name is called, the player who represents that name must immediately change to the vacant chair. The World also tries to get the chair; and if he succeeds, the other one must be the World.

The World must not take the chair left vacant by the one whose name was called.—Isabel B., Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

Worth Knowing



CORRECT HEIGHTS FOR KITCHEN EQUIPMENT — JUDGING FROM THE AVERAGE BODY MEASUREMENTS OF 500 WOMEN

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Roses Have Thorns?

Roses are so beautiful to look at and so pleasant to smell, it might seem regrettable that such desirable blooms should have such prickly stems.

However, even so delightful a flower as the rose has so-called enemies which might impair its loveliness if unchecked. Crawling insects such as ants are often injurious to plants, while flying insects like bees and butterflies are helpful. The plant, then, tries to make itself attractive to its friends and to protect itself against its enemies.

The reason a rose does not welcome crawling insects is that they tend to eat the pollen and drink the nectar, but they do not carry the pollen to other flowers. The ant, for instance, is shiny and smooth, so not much pollen sticks to it.

A bee, or other winged insect, however, has hairy legs and body, and collects much pollen on its flower visits. This pollen it carries swiftly through the air from flower to flower—which is just what the plant would like to have done.

Roses and certain other flowers grow a veritable forest of bristly things like hairs along their steams. These straight, stubby hairs, growing at right angles to the stem, are obstacles to the upward progress of ants. The hairs are set closer and closer together as they go up the stem, and those near the top are gummy and sticky in the bargain, making a very effective ant barrier.

Crawling insects are not the only possible enemy of the rose, however. If unprotected, the blooms

and leaves might be munched by hungry cattle. So roses, and nearly all of the numerous plants to which they are related, have sharp, hard thorns. It would be indeed a hardy cow that would take a second mouthful of thorny rose shrub.

So, while thorns may threaten to prick our fingers, we can console ourselves with the thought that they perform a valuable service to the rose.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "The average man can tell you all he knows in two hours," declares a college professor. Not if we see him first.

Toronto Star: The Guelph Mercury says that a smile through tears is a woman's rainbow of peace. What! Does her make-up run as badly as that?

Philadelphia Bulletin: That million-dollar memorial tower nearing completion in Texas is said to have been paid for on an equal basis by Texas and WPA (that's Uncle Sam), PWA (so's that Uncle Sam), and the Federal Government (ditto Uncle Sam).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Police

Palma, Mallorca

After an extended visit on the Island of Mallorca, the writer boarded the night boat for Barcelona, intending to return the next day, but she found to her dismay that her pocketbook, with ticket and Spanish bills amounting to more than $50, was missing from her bag.

She appealed to the purser and then to the captain, but they reminded her that there was little they could do. Moreover, for some unknown reason, her name failed to appear on the passenger list—and there was a thinly veiled implication that she might be trying to work an old trick to get free passage.

Her pathetic offer to pay for the trip from a few pesetas found at the bottom of her bag, however, was finally rejected, as it would leave her without funds for the return trip.

The next morning as she came down the gangplank on her arrival in Barcelona, she felt a tap on her shoulder, and a voice said, "I am the police."

Her first thought was, "Arrested for trying to beat my way!"

The voice continued, "Did you lose your pocketbook?"

In astonishment she said, "Oh, yes!"

"Well, it is all right," the man added. "It has been found; and the police in Palma, Mallorca, cabled me last night to meet you at the boat to tell you, so that you would not worry."

To say that the police were kind when the traveler presented herself at the station the next day would be putting it mildly. There was a veritable scene of rejoicing—first, over the finding of the pocketbook; secondly, over the finding of an honest man, the street-car conductor who had turned it in, ticket and money intact; and, thirdly, over the owner herself, as the idea of this stranger losing her belongings in their midst, and wandering somewhere ticketless and penniless, seemed to have touched the hearts of this austere body, and they had turned out en masse to locate her.

Quotation for Today

DESIRE joy and thank God for it. Renounce it, if need be, for others' sake. That's joy beyond joy.—ROBERT BROWNING.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur L. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Is Man or Woman Eligible?

Question: Our bylaws state that "the management of affairs . . . shall be vested in a board of seven . . . at least three of whom shall be men and at least three of whom shall be women"; also, "in case of a vacancy . . . the same shall be filled under the rules governing the original election at the next regular meeting." The last election resulted in a board of four men and three women. One of the men resigned. Under the rules governing the original election this one was elected to fill the place of a man. Must the new member be a man or may a woman be elected under the optional clause?

Answer: It is not clear how the rules governing the original election could designate that a certain person was elected to fill the place of some other person. The election is simply to fill places—not to replace persons. In this case, since either a man or a woman would meet the requirements of the bylaw, either may be elected.

Which Is Right?

The present rage for spelling bees has encouraged me to send the following list of attempts to spell the same word:

Iscoceles, iscocles, iscocoles, iscoseles, iscoles, isescoles, isoceles, isocelles, isocles, isocoles, isosales, isoscles, isosceles, isoscelese, isoscoles, isoscolese, isosecles, isoseles, isoseleses, isoslees, isosles, isosoles, isosolese, issoceles, issocles, issoseles.

These all appeared in some 700 geometry examination papers done by children about 15 to 16 years old, most of whom avoided the difficulty by using an abbreviation ("isos," or in some cases, "isso")! The reader can test his own powers of spelling by picking out the correct one.—Manchester Guardian.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Things which partake of justice are just; things which partake of beauty are beautiful."

One Word: Profitable.

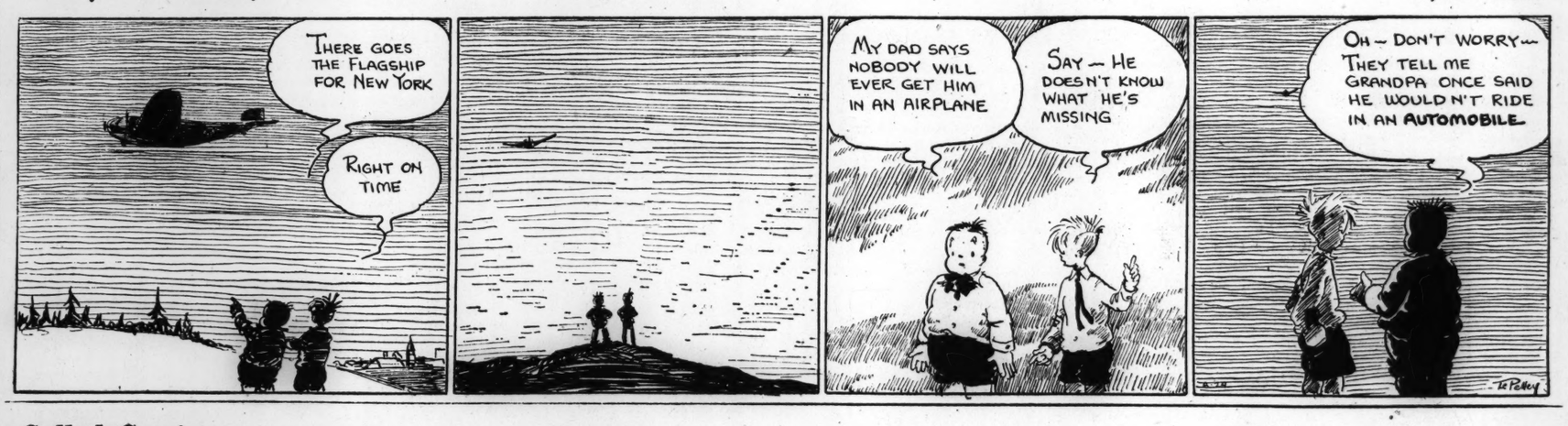
Letter Changing: HOOK, honk, hunk, duns, hug, RUGS, lugs, logs, loss, lost, cost, coot, cool, WOOL.

What Is the Fraction? 3-5.

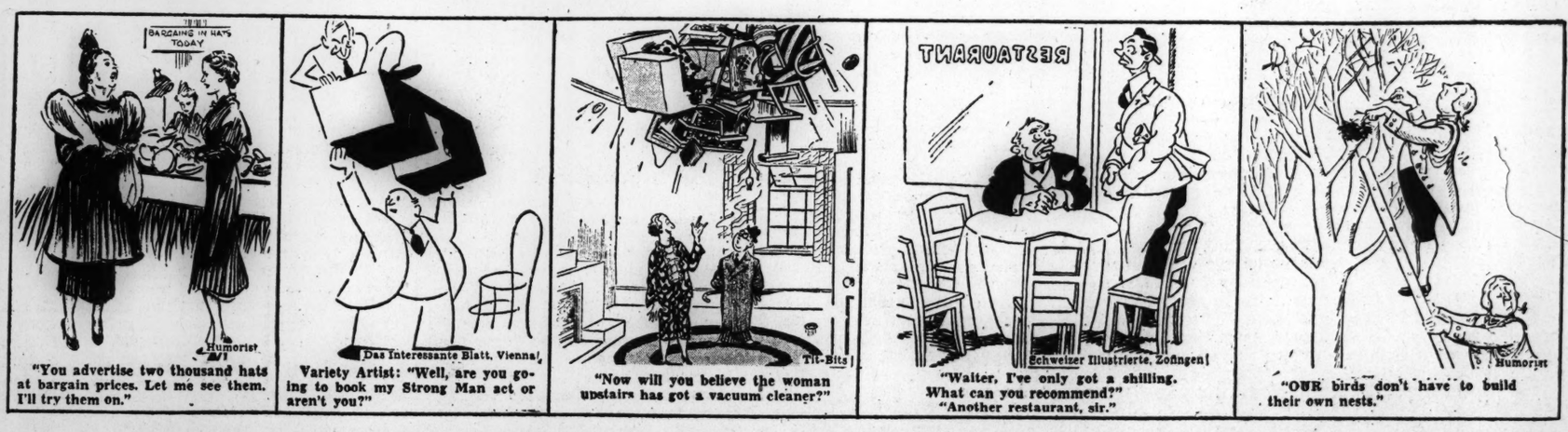
Fun With Synonyms: Find—discover; salute—welcome; treat—discuss; dangle—hang; dicker—flutter; expedite—quicken; console—comfort; suppress—conceal; entreat—implore; oppose—resist.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*We'd Better Get Ready for Rockets*

By LE PELLEY


THERE GOES THE FLAGSHIP FOR NEW YORK
RIGHT ON TIME
MY DAD SAYS NOBODY WILL EVER GET HIM IN AN AIRPLANE
SAY — HE DOESN'T KNOW WHAT HE'S MISSING
OH — DON'T WORRY — THEY TELL ME GRANDPA ONCE SAID HE WOULDN'T RIDE IN AN AUTOMOBILE
LePelley

Culled Comics—*From England, Austria, and Switzerland*



"You advertise two thousand hats at bargain prices. Let me see them. I'll try them on."

Variety Artist: "Well, are you going to book my Strong Man act or aren't you?"

"Now will you believe the woman upstairs has got a vacuum cleaner?"

"Waiter, I've only got a shilling. What can you recommend?"
"Another restaurant, sir."

"OUR birds don't have to build their own nests."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Leadership

A WORLD awakening to the freedom-robbing, peace-breaking effects of materialistic ideologies is reaching out for means of overcoming new forms of despotism. Doubting the efficacy of mere denunciations of dictatorship and uneasy over an arms race which offers nothing better than force against force, thoughtful people are ready for practical proposals which answer the new materialisms with the mighty meekness of spiritual religion.

This has been shown in the public response to the statement of The Christian Science Board of Directors to the annual meeting of The Mother Church. Quotations in the press have indicated an appreciation of the original viewpoint with which Christian Science approaches the question of maintaining religious and political freedom. This approach is well exemplified in a section of the statement which deals with one of the commonest phases of the belief in dictatorship—a false sense of leadership:

> The divine qualities of thought which constitute realities in life, righteousness in government, and unity among men, are not something to be denied or bestowed by the will of man, but belong alike to all. They emanate from infinite Principle, and are as universal in their operation and as permanent in their character as Principle itself.

New forms of communication and organization seem to be intensifying the old habit of exalting personality. Men, denying their own spiritual birthright, feel they cannot express the divine qualities and must blindly follow some person who supposedly monopolizes the qualities of leadership. The same thought—or lack of thought—looks for leadership expressed in vainglory, show of force, ruthlessness, sudden decrees, crafty diplomacy, appeals to false pride or merely material desires, reliance on fear.

Such concepts of leadership reflect false concepts of God. So long as men expect Deity to express wrath, instability, craftiness, and brutality they will look for such qualities in their human leaders and will have that kind of leaders. But as God's true nature as Principle, Love, Spirit, Mind, is appreciated leaders will express more of the qualities that reflect His nature. Men will look for uprightness, compassion, meekness, constancy, and spirituality in their leaders. And all men will express more of the righteous qualities of true leadership. As that process develops there will be little room for personal rule and freedom will take on a larger meaning.

Out of the Classroom Into the—

WE FIND that in the United States this year an average of twenty-five commencement addresses will be made every day during the first fifteen days of June. Think of all those words laid end to end! A staggering bit of contemplation. Insert into the midst of this useless rumination the news that Columbia University is conferring honors on five thousand graduates this year.

What, we wondered, would the orator at this mass graduation exercise say? It is one thing to view with confidence the prospect of fifty graduates of say, Painted Post, marching out to build a braver and better world; carving their initials on the scroll of fame and the checkbook of success. But it is just a little difficult to view with equanimity the advent of 5,000 New Yorkers into the arena of business and professional life. To what end will this force be turned?

At any event the orators everywhere will say much the same things. They will exhort their listeners to have lofty ideals. And they will be right. The graduates will, we have no doubt, follow the advice with the devotion that the orators themselves did when they sat in the graduation seats and listened to like words. Even the 5,000 will find that the world needs them. Trite though it may seem to say so there is still a demand for courage, intelligence and enterprise, whether in groups of fifty or 5,000.

Letting Whom Down?

THE weatherman said "Fair" for National Maritime Day. But it rained at the picnic. That is the effect Admiral Emory S. Land's address berating Americans for not patronizing American ships must have had on those who pay taxes for services rendered better by overseas competitors.

New ship subsidy legislation designed to "restore the American merchant marine to its proud place upon the seas" has won approval of a joint congressional committee. Will this dispel the murky aftermath to the Maritime Commission's protest that the people "are letting us down"? Not if private beneficiaries of government aid block the attempt to circumvent excessive domestic construction bids by building ships abroad, kill the plan for training seamen, and "liberalize" the present reasonable restrictions on profits to subsidized operators—for which setbacks the congressional committee's "compromise" measure greases the ways. The bill is a compromise of concessions to special interests who are determined to restore American shipping to its profitable place at the federal trough.

Making Independence Sure

AS BETWEEN Harry L. Hopkins's statement that if he were in Iowa he would vote for Representative Otha D. Wearin against Senator Guy M. Gillette, and his earlier statements that WPA workers should "vote as they pleased," WPA workers in Iowa may have chosen to vote as they pleased. The WPA administrator says they did. Yet he does not necessarily explain the vote and certainly does not justify his intervention.

Though the Administration may deny that this sort of an endorsement of a candidate by a relief official constitutes "playing politics," a substantial group of members of the United States Senate has announced sponsorship of a resolution for a special committee to investigate any charges that relief funds have been used to influence any recipient's vote or that any WPA official of whatever rank has used his position to exert political influence over relief workers.

This resolution ought to pass. The indications are strong that it will pass. It was originated by Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, who voted against the Hatch amendment which would have applied the civil service ban against political activity to employees under the $3,000,000,000 spending-lending appropriation last week. On the list of sponsors with him are Senators Alva B. Adams of Colorado and William G. McAdoo of California, who also opposed the Hatch amendment. Other things being equal, the change of these three votes alone would be more than enough to authorize an investigation.

It is the customary thing for the houses of Congress each to authorize an interim committee in an election year to investigate charges of irregularities, corruption or undue influence in elections. Where such inquiries in the past have run largely to investigation of influence of private interests the Tydings resolution would widen the scope and direct attention specifically to the use of Government funds as well. It was remarked in this column but a few days ago that the electorate needs now to be alert to the "money power" not only of "big business" but also of a big-spending Government. The special committee should help make it emphatic that relief workers can vote as they please.

Courtesy and the Pedestrian

BRITAIN is endeavoring to make streets and highways safer through a new institution called "Courtesy Cops." This special corps of policemen politely, but firmly, points out errors and omissions to motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians. The idea seems to be working well. Not only do the warnings prove effective in instructing the public, but since lack of manners is responsible for much trouble on the roads, the courtesy of the "cops" adds example to precept in their teaching.

Manners can, perhaps, be carried too far. It would not do for the polished pedestrian and the polite motorist to pause in mid-street, each murmuring deferentially "After you, sir," until the well-bred "cop," introducing himself during a pause in the conversation, had diffidently elucidated the etiquette of procedure. At present, however, there is room for improvement; and if the new experiment can produce greater mutual consideration between walkers and drivers, as well as inducing the former to confine themselves to the recognized crossings, it will have done much.

Grandma, Inc.

WHAT are grandmas coming to? Are they forsaking their knitting, coddling their grandchildren and telling their granddaughters how to run the house and bring up the children? Or didn't they ever in real life sit in a rocking chair and knit as much as we supposed they did? Something is happening. A National Grandmothers Club, Inc., is being organized by Mrs. Marie K. Brown, of Chicago. Imagine incorporating grandma! Moreover, it seems the Club will sponsor a National Grandmothers Day on the first Sunday of October.

What will a National Grandmothers Club do, we wonder. Grandma Brown says that "modern grandmothers go to conventions and scoot around the country in their own little cars." A mother used to be flattered when she and her daughter were taken for sisters, but in this streamline age grandmother and granddaughter will likely as not be pals—provided granddaughter can keep up grandma's pace.

But we have a suspicion that grandmothers are interested in something besides conventions. Grandma Brown herself is in the woman's department of a railroad, and several of her associates in the new Club are interested in business and public affairs. One of the busiest grandmothers in the land, Saidie Orr Dunbar, of Portland, Oregon, has just been elected President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. A mountain of mail, two or three speeches, and trips by motor, train and plane are just an ordinary day's work for her. The last two summers she flew to Alaska on her vacation.

Have your club, grandmothers, but please don't keep too much to yourselves or become too exclusive. Let the rest of us enjoy you as we always have. You didn't need a club to convince us that you are up and coming, and that the wheels of the world couldn't go 'round without you.

Drafting History

Book News of the Day

ONE of the most difficult writing assignments of these storied times is the one which the Council on Foreign Relations gives every year to Whitney H. Shepardson and William O. Scroggs. In a 300-page compass they are expected to review the year's history in American foreign relations. Their volume for 1937, THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS (New York: Harper) is now out. It is a marvel of compression in which no significant event in the year's tortured record is omitted. The authors have even stretched their terms of reference to include America's territories and insular possessions.

The quality of their work is likewise admirable. The task would be less difficult if a foreign affair would come to a point of arrest so that it could be subjected to systematic examination. No foreign affair is so obliging. Even the Panay episode is not closed, despite the authors' relieved conclusion to that effect. I feel sure that the State Department would give the closure only a provisional rating. The difficulty is not that there is a continuum about foreign affairs, like Wordsworth's brook. Alas no! Foreign affairs are—shall we say?—like latter-day Supreme Court decisions; they are final only in raising far more questions and uncertainty than they settle.

* * *

This survey of America's foreign relations is not sapless history. The authors write with detachment, but it is the detachment of a Man from Mars schooled in the ethical standards of this planet. This saves the volume from that cataloguing of events which makes so many annotators write as if they hadn't a conscience. Yet the reader will not see a point of view expressed. It is only the moral sense that informs the whole work which could be called a point of view—the philosopher with his suavity, humor and point consorting with the historian engaged in keeping the record straight.

The result is a model of scrupulous fairness. An outstanding example is the space given to Japan's economic difficulties in early 1937. There is a faint suggestion that those difficulties might have had something to do with the decision again to go on the rampage in China, but the suggestion springs only from the juxtaposition of all the facts. Again, the results of the trade agreements program are not allowed to stand without elucidation. As they appear, they give Mr. Hull higher marks for his trading ability than he would himself acknowledge, except as that ability might emerge in a press release of the trade statistics. The authors of this book give attention to other factors besides the treaty-making to explain the showing of the trade with the treaty countries.

* * *

As much could not be said of previous volumes. These were a little more opinionative, a little less aloof, not exactly rounded out with the philosopher's touch. In this book, however, the authors have discovered the ideal technique for such a series, and this without sacrificing in any way the stylistic savor which makes their chronicles so readable. The technique was worth experimenting for. For they have not only given the journalist and the public man an opportunity for reflection on what they have already written and passed judgment upon; they have equipped the American people with a vade mecum to understand the world's crowded happenings. And that is an estimable service to render when, to the State Department's grief, everyman insists on being his own diplomat.

H. B. E.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Road to Civilization for Alaskans?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May an Englishman long associated with Northern British Columbia, venture to thrust a finger into the United States-Alaskan road pie whereof your Victoria correspondent would lightheartedly deprive hungry men and women? (Vide: The Christian Science Monitor's news columns, in which arguments are given against a scheme whereby the American Government would build a road through Canada to Alaska.)

A road to civilization is the one thing of all others which would help thousands of British, American and other homesteaders bravely struggling to make a living for themselves and their families in the wilds of the North West of the American continent.

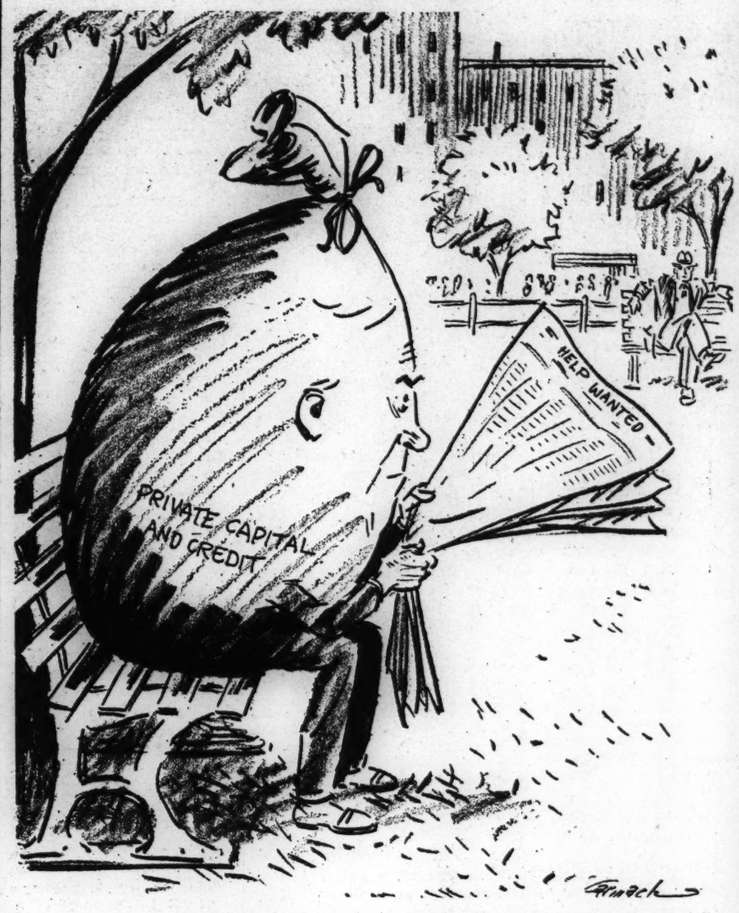
Call that vast territory "American," or "Canadian," "Alaskan," or "British Columbian" as you will. It needs better means of communication between the lonely north and the populous south. It cries out for a main track to bring farmers, fruit growers, miners, fishermen, and loggers in some of the most beautiful and health-giving surroundings in the world into closer touch with their friends and relatives in crowded cities now cut off from them.

Already American-Canadian co-operation has set Europe and Asia an unparalleled lesson in the success of international good neighborship along 3,000 miles of border. Nobody will suffer even if pay envelopes reach Canadians as well as Americans in the course of its building. What can there possibly be other than mutual advantage, whether the checks that fill those envelopes be signed under the Stars and Stripes or under the Union Jack?

E. C. C.

London.

Also Unemployed



Prelude to a Journey

WE ARE packing again. When I reached home this afternoon there was an air of excitement about the whole house, and hat boxes on all the best chairs. Benjamin, Patty's rather large yellow kitten, had concluded that the whole thing was for his particular benefit, especially the tissue paper.

"We must let him have a very nice time now," Patty pleaded. "'Cause he may not like that cat's boarding house one little teeny bit."

So he was allowed his alarms and retreats until Chloe finally caught him sampling the cold cream in a jar of her fitted case.

"You had better bring down the rest of the bags," Chloe said, upon her return from banishing Benjamin to the kitchen. "And that frightful old Gladstone of yours. There doesn't seem to be any room in these suitcases."

I like our trunk room. It is dark and cobwebby and pervaded with the smell of leather. A place to browse and grow sentimental over the labels on trunks. Patty was finally sent up to rescue me from the past and help with the dusting.

It has been my experience that packing brings out an assortment of moods, and while I grew introspective Chloe made lists.

She was waiting, list in hand, when Patty and I appeared.

"What will we do with the books?" she demanded, pencil poised ready to check off that item.

"We will put them in a very stout bag with impeccable locks," I lied cheerfully, and then we grinned at each other.

Both of us were remembering a past when two very callow and impecunious travelers embarked upon an Atlantic crossing with a collection of appalling luggage. One of the infirm suitcases, upon being relinquished to a really superior steward, immediately disintegrated and poured its contents onto the floor of the stateroom. The two travelers disembarked at Plymouth still red about the ears.

And so Chloe looked grimly at the poor old Gladstone while I hunted out a couple of stout leather straps that I depend on in emergencies.

* * *

After dinner we returned to the fray. We must make an early morning start and that meant finishing things up before we went to bed. Patty was already drowsy, and Benjamin had lost interest and gone sound asleep on my favorite dress shirt.

But Chloe and I had just begun to enjoy ourselves. Why is it that packing always brings back past journeys and confuses them so delightfully with the one to come? Perhaps it is the torn labels on the luggage.

Chloe had a damp cloth and was trying to soak off some of the most mutilated ones.

"Do you remember how hard we tried to keep them off things at first?" she asked dreamily. "Here is the one from that hotel at Lynmouth. Remember it, so high up on the cliff that the gulls circled past our windows all day long?"

"And the Lyn," I answered, "tumbling down over its rocks and waking us up at dawn. I liked to think of it flowing right out of the Doone valley, but my geography is doubtless a little weak."

Chloe rubbed away at the labels and I folded my tailcoat as long experience had taught me.

"I'd almost forgotten that Post house down in Bavaria," Chloe murmured. "You know, the frescoes on the houses, and the scarlet rowan trees and those mountains reaching up . . ."

"Mummie," Patty demanded suddenly, "do you think my doll Lillian will need all her best underwear?"

Chloe came back reluctantly from the top of some Alp and considered. "Just about half of it," she decided. "And its way past your bed-time, Pitty-Pat."

* * *

While Chloe was gone I resisted reminiscence and packed furiously, so that upon her return I was able to stand back with a nice air of patient superiority and remark:

"Well, that about does it. How you coming on?"

Chloe looked flatteringly startled.

"Goodness, you have done wonders. But a woman always has so many things. How about your golf clothes?"

"All in," I said smugly. "Is Patty done?"

"Yes," Chloe nodded, sorting gloves. "I did her first."

A gentle silence reigned and I reclined at ease in the one man-sized chair our bedroom boasts. Then, seeing Chloe struggling with a skirt, I exclaimed: "Wait a minute, I think I can make a gadget for that. One of those wire hangers . . ."

I dove into the depths of my closet and there, before my startled eyes, was a sight that drove all ideas of gadgets right out of my head. Shoes. Six pairs of shoes ranged upon the floor of the closet. In fact, all my shoes.

I came out reluctantly with a pair in each hand. Chloe was watching me, doubtless hoping for some form of husbandly legerdemain. But when she saw the shoes her eyes widened.

"Not all . . . ?" she began.

I nodded grimly. "And not one blessed cranny left."

Chloe sat down suddenly and giggled. "And you have such nice big feet," she said.

* * *

It rained hard in the night and woke me up and I drowsed there comfortably thinking about our journey and its destination. The woods and the sea and the course early in the morning with the dew still on the grass.

But now was good. Perhaps the best of all. Everything was ready and anticipation was at the peak of its graph. And there was rain in the night; falling on the roof of our old house and on the broad leaves of the chestnut tree outside the window.

E. W. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Swan Song for Mr. Barleycorn?

OUT of 6,000 local option tests since the repeal of the prohibition amendment, the dry forces have won in more than 5,000 cases; such reversals for the booze business being recorded every day. People are opening their eyes to the fact that they were uproariously fooled by the specious promises—even by those high in national authority—that "Of course we will never have saloons back and will keep the liquor business strictly under control!"

Had those engaged in the traffic been willing to go about it decently after prohibition was wiped off the books, they might have assured themselves a long lease of life; but the liquor business was never decent, never will be. . . .

We predict that within a decade the legalized booze business will again be wiped off the greater part of the map of the United States, and this time by a wiser plan than national prohibition proved to be. And when that time comes the liquor operators will have themselves chiefly to blame. Even the slow-thinking public cannot be defied too far nor too long.—*National Grange Monthly*, Springfield, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Economics in the Far Eastern War

By Guenther Stein

HONG KONG

CHINA'S man power is five to six times that of Japan. But can Japan afford the outlay of three, or four, or even five dollars against every single dollar that China spends on the war? For this is the proportion of respective material sacrifice in the present struggle. China carries on a stubborn defensive, cheaply as far as material expenses go, against Japan's wasteful offensive. Japan has the financial disadvantage of a longer haul to the front lines, and of the much costlier support of her troops in more or less devastated, guerrilla-infested territories.

Superior economic strength, therefore, will decide the outcome of the war. How do Japan and China compare in this regard?

It is doubtful whether, even in the initial stages of the war, the obvious superiority of Japan's economic structure over that of China was sufficient to offset the much higher running cost of the Japanese war machine. Ten months of desperate fighting have certainly done more harm to the complicated capitalistic system of Japan than to the rather primitive and robust economy of China. The mere dislocation of normal economic activities, on account of the war, has upset the sensitive economic structure of Japan very much indeed; while even the loss of Shanghai and of other business centers seems to have mattered little to China, which is still almost self-sufficient in any given unit of her huge territories.

* * *

Both countries are depending on imports from abroad for a good part of their war requirements, and both are in much need of foreign exchange to pay for them; Japan, however, somewhat more so than China, whose fighting force is so much less mechanized. National exports, from Japan as well as from China, are the main source of supply of foreign currency, and these exports have diminished in both countries. It is not amazing that those of China should now be lower by almost half than they had been a year ago, for China has lost her main export center, Shanghai. Yet her exports still amount to almost three quarters of what had been regarded as a normal volume in 1936. Japan, however, whose territory remained intact, has already suffered a decline in her export trade by fully 20 per cent, which she can afford even less than China can her greater loss.

China is still importing foreign goods at the rate of 81 per cent of 1937; while Japan had to cut down her imports to 62 per cent as compared with last year. In the case of Japan, the reduction of imports will further reduce her export trade, possibly to an appalling extent.

Other sources of foreign exchange besides export revenue, too, keep flowing more readily into China than into Japan. The great influx of foreign money which China habitually enjoys from the millions of overseas Chinese is undiminished. But in the case of Japan, the two main items, shipping revenue and tourist traffic, are decreasing continually, and their combined total does not equal the remittances of the overseas Chinese. More and more Japanese ships, instead of being used for carrying remunerative foreign cargoes, are being tied up as huge war transports between Japan and China. And fewer tourists are coming to Japan every month.

* * *

When it comes to the question of foreign assistance, China ought to be able to expect more from the world than Japan. For foreign countries have a large economic stake in China which a Japanese victory would jeopardize, while they have no stake in Japan. Furthermore, China is neither an industrial nor a political competitor, as Japan is, of the world's potential borrowers. And an independent China, after the war, would offer a much greater field for international trade and investment than ever before, not only because of the need for reconstruction, but especially on account of the opening up of her long-neglected Western and Southern territories for which the consequences of the war have at last paved the way.

The last, and probably the most decisive, point in which, in the long run, Chinese economy may prove to be just sufficiently superior to hold out longer than that of Japan is the greater willingness and ability to economic sacrifice on the part of China's population. Its war enthusiasm is rabid and genuine, while that of Japan is mainly artificial and hampered by dim popular doubts in the justice and expediency of their country's cause. China's millions in all their misery are more sturdy as a whole than those of Japan, and while they expect social progress from a successful defensive war, the Japanese people know that they have nothing to expect even from victory but a further deterioration of their unsatisfactory living conditions, and fresh preparations on the part of their military for further warfare.

Peacepoint

Lines in Time of Armament

We can't grow thin by growing thick,
We can't get well by getting sick,
Take two from two, it won't leave four,
And we can't make peace by threatening war.

SARAH N. CLEGHORN